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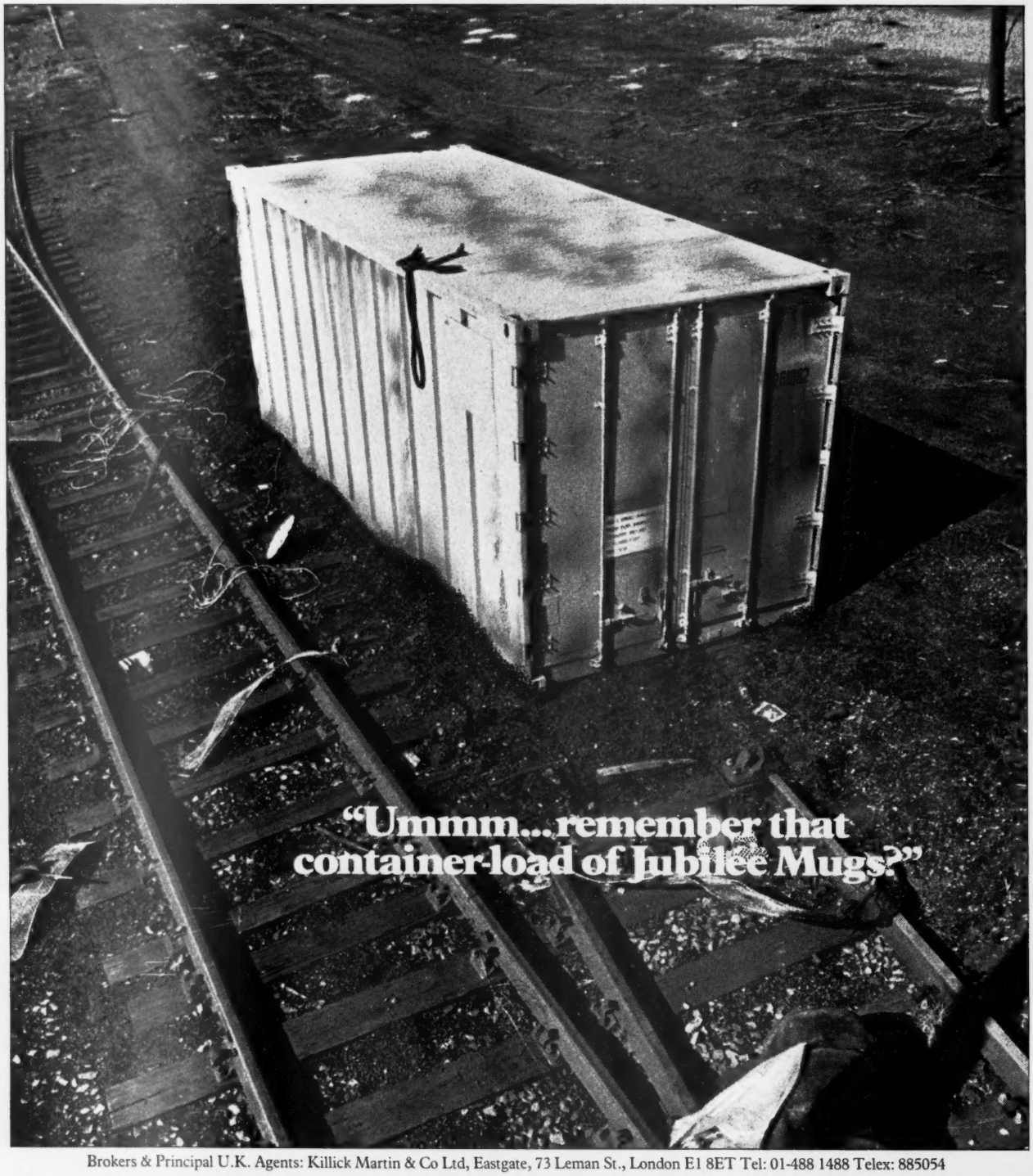

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20 July 1979

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The Department of Industry's manufacturing advisory service has saved production costs and increased output. We describe this service and three case histories on page 116.

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This week

Prime Minister welcomes US energy policy 98
Meriden interest payment not to be waived 98
Next year 'crucial' says BAA chairman 98
Britain's trade figures for June 98
Parkinson meets footwear manufacturers 98
Marten opens Impo Expo 1979 98
Gray visits Moscow offshore exhibition 98
Government announces 'more selective' regional policy 99
Economic indicators at a glance 103

Home news

Competition policy strengthened 105
Banks promise confidentiality on consumers' records 106
Guidance on consumer credit licensing 106
Government considering special measures for Shotton area 107
Garnock Valley's £5m development plan 107
Prime Minister visits private industry on first Scottish trip 107
Energy minister pledges to revitalise offshore programme 107
Distribution of income and wealth: commission report 109
Liquefied gas supply to be investigated 109
Insurance industry in strong position 111
Fees for marine surveys go up 111
Government removes price control on paraffin 111
New centre for advice on electricity 111
Glasgow and Stirling motorway link? 111
Guidance for small firms in Wantage 111
Automated window project gets government aid 111
Employment law changes proposed 112
Unemployment benefit to be paid fortnightly 112
Vocational preparation consultations to go on 112
DoI advance factories 112
Government sales 112

New publications 114

Technology news

Optical fibre telecommunication goes commercial 115
Harwell enters new phase of neutron physics 115
Girls find prospects in industry appealing 115
Scottish symposium on laboratory fume cupboards 116
Mineral fibre exposure proposals published 116
DoI consultancy service gains productivity pay-off 116

New products 118

Parliament 119

Overseas trade news

UK-Hungary commission looks for trade improvement 122
Over 130 British firms at US events in August 122
Applications invited for Cairo fair 122
British firm wins Yugoslavia medical contract 122
ECGD backs first dollar loan to Cameroon 123
. . . and for cargo vessels for Liberia 123
Western Australian marketing meeting planned 123
Engineering trade mission to India 123
Export planning seminar in Huddersfield 123
Notice to importers
1747: imports of certain woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics from Hong Kong 123
China's expanding market 125
Market report: Trinidad and Tobago 126

Exhibitions

Demand for process plant at Achema 128
Enthusiasm for UK urological products in Paris 128
British technology sparkles in Tel Aviv 129

Country data

Australia 130, Bangladesh 130, Belgium 130, Benin 131, Denmark 131, Greenland 131, Indonesia 131, Kenya 131, Peru 131, South Africa 131, Spain 132, Syria 132, United States 132

Export services 132

European community news

Commission to form technical committee on fishing resources 133
Supply agency reports slow pace of nuclear power 133
Commission energy seminar for October 133
Spain's EEC minister visits Whitehall 133
Radio interference regulated 134
EEC indicative ceilings for imports from Efta 134
Tariff quotas and GSP special ceilings: restoration of duties 134
Temporary suspension of the CCT 135
New legislation 135

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators 136
Retail inquiry for 1977 137
Structure of the distributive trades 140
Retail sales: provisional estimate for June 142
Overseas travel and tourism 142
Direct exporters and export credit terms 1977 144
Combined engineering sales and orders to April 146
Manufacturers' stocks in April 147
Patents recorded 'licences of right' 147
Chemical industry activity 148
Insurance Companies Act: authorisations and revocations 150
Supplementary estimates 150
Industrial production index for May 151
Industrial production in Scotland 152
Sectoral assistance under section 8 of the Industry Act 1972 154
Wholesale price indices: June 156
Construction industry output and employment 163
Orders for new construction: March and April 163
Moneylenders Act: Protection of Depositors Act 164
Register of restrictive trading agreements 165
Central government transactions 167
Cinema admissions and takings: April 167
Registrations of British, community and foreign films 167
Index to statistics 167

Readers' reply service 168

Trade and Industry this week

HOME

Prime Minister welcomes US energy policy

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has welcomed President Carter's statement on the United State's energy policy. In a statement issued on Monday she described his action as a 'courageous and impressive response to the oil situation which we all face'.

The Prime Minister described as 'dramatic' the President's longer-term commitment to reduce his country's oil imports by 4.5 million barrels per day by 1990 – that is by twice the UK's current consumption.

'We applaud his determination to achieve these objectives,' she said, 'they should have a major beneficial effect on world longer-term energy prospects.'

Recessionary effects

The Prime Minister stressed that although the UK was fortunate in its energy wealth, this would not protect the country from the recessionary effects of worldwide energy shortages.

'It is therefore essential that we and our trading partners take effective action to reduce the demand for oil both in the long and short term as we agreed at Tokyo. The President's programme is an essential part of this common effort,' Mrs Thatcher concluded.

Meriden interest payment not to be waived

The government has decided not to waive or defer payment of interest totalling £1.256 million from Triumph Motorcycles (Meriden) Ltd, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, announced on Tuesday.

In a written parliamentary reply, Sir Keith said the interest fell due for payment on 30 June.

Next year 'crucial' says BAA chairman

Presenting British Airport's annual report on Wednesday, chairman Norman Payne said that London's airports faced a crunch year in 1980 for two main reasons. First, Heathrow would be operating at its maximum capacity; and second, because of limited scope for expansion at Heathrow and Gatwick, the decision on a third major airport had to be taken in 1980 to ensure adequate capacity for future growth.

The report also notes a pre-tax profit of £29.4 million making the thirteenth successive year of profitability and a 14 per cent overall increase in traffic, due partly to a recovery of traffic lost in 1977 through disputes and aircraft shortages, and also to a big increase in traffic from North America.

Steep rise in traffic

The report says that predictions of a steep rise in traffic during 1978-79 proved correct and highlighted 'once again' the need for early decisions on the most pressing problem during the year under review: the increasing shortage of airport capacity in the London area. Without a fourth terminal at Heathrow, the report says that London is facing a capacity deficiency of several million passengers a year.

Britain's trade figures for June

Britain's trade figures for June, issued on Monday, showed a surplus on current account of £61 million. The figures of visible trade record a deficit of £49 million with exports valued at £3,779 million and imports at £3,828 million. The invisibles surplus is projected at £110 million.

However, the Department of Trade points out that because of the various distortions to the figures, interpretation of monthly figures remains difficult. After making allowances for these distortions, it appears that the current account was in deficit by £300-£400 million somewhat less than appears to have been the case in May as, on a distortion-free basis, imports fell in June while exports were little changed.

Parkinson meets footwear manufacturers

Cecil Parkinson, Minister for Trade, discussed the state and prospects of the footwear industry with leading shoe manufacturers during a visit to the Wellingborough area in Northamptonshire on Monday, 16 July.

Mr Parkinson held discussions with chairmen, managing directors and senior executives of shoe and leather firms over a private lunch arranged by Peter Fry, member of parliament for Wellingborough.

On Monday morning the minister toured the factory of David Scott Shoes (part of the Wearra group) at Irthlingborough and met management and trade union representatives.

During the later part of the afternoon Mr Parkinson visited the Burton Latimer factory of Alumasc, manufacturers of a wide range of aluminium products.

OVERSEAS

Marten opens Impo Expo 1979

Neil Marten, minister for Overseas Development, opened a marketing symposium in London on 16 July for delegates from nearly 50 developing countries on how to sell their goods to the common market.

The five-day symposium, held at the Tara Hotel in Kensington, marked the start of London Impo Expo 1979. Lectures and workshop sessions will be followed by a major trade exhibition at the Wembley conference centre, starting on 23 July, of goods from the third world.

Topics covered by the symposium ranged from the role of exhibitions, market research, advertising and packaging, to transport, export documentation, cost control and public relations. Case studies of successful exports from the Caribbean and India will be discussed and the markets within the European community for specific goods.

Gray visits Moscow offshore exhibition

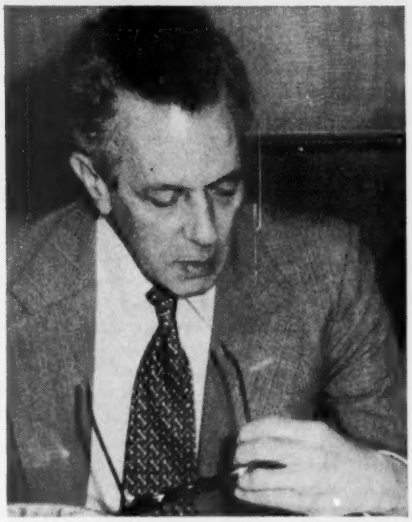
Hamish Gray, Minister of State for Energy, is visiting the USSR this week. Accompanied by his Soviet counterpart, Mr Y. V. Zaitsev, Soviet Deputy Minister for the Gas Industry, Mr Gray visited the Moscow Expo Centre on Monday to open Britmorneftegaz '79, an exhibition and seminar covering goods and services offered by the British offshore oil and gas industry.

Arranged under the auspices of the British Overseas Trade Board, the exhibition features 26 companies. In the associated seminar, 23 papers are being presented by leading industrial representatives.

Mr Gray spent the early part of the week in Moscow, where he had discussions with members of the Soviet administration.

Government announces 'more selective' regional policy

Details of changes in regional industrial policy were given to the House of Commons on Tuesday by Secretary of State for Industry Sir Keith Joseph.



Sir Keith told the house that the government had completed its review of regional industrial policy and selective financial assistance in Great Britain within the context of its overall economic aims and the steps being taken to encourage national industrial vitality and prosperity. He explained that the government was seeking to create conditions in which the whole country could prosper, including areas with severe economic problems.

As part of the general framework of measures for industry, the government proposed to continue with a strong – but more selective – regional industrial policy. 'We shall maintain the three-tier structure of the assisted areas (AAs) – that is, special development areas, development areas and intermediate areas – as well as the existing instruments of regional industrial policy, but concentrate on those parts of the country with the most intractable problems of unemployment,' Sir Keith said.

The assisted areas currently covered over 40 per cent of the employed population, the industry secretary went on. 'We propose over a transitional period of three years to reduce this to around 25 per cent, in order to focus on the remaining AAs more effectively, and to treat different parts of the country more consistently and fairly. However in the immediate future we propose immediately to upgrade a small number of areas to take account of their changed circumstances. A number of special development areas (SDAs) and development areas (DAs) will be downgraded by one step for similar reasons but these changes will not take effect until 1 August 1980. From 1 August 1982 we propose that a number of these areas should be further downgraded, but that of these those due to become non-assisted areas (non-AAs) should be the subject of a special review before such descheduling takes final effect. In addition we propose that a number of intermediate areas (IAs) should become non-assisted areas in three years' time.'

The government proposed to maintain regional development grant (RDG) at its present level of 22 per cent in the special development areas, so that assistance would not be reduced in the areas of greatest need. In development areas the rate of grant would be reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent on buildings, plant and machinery provided after 1 August 1980. The government also proposed that the 20 per cent RDG on buildings provided in intermediate areas should be abolished from the same date. Finally the government proposed to raise the minimum levels from £100 for plant and machinery and £1,000 for buildings to £500 and £5,000 respectively in respect of expenditure defrayed on or after 18 July 1979.

'Our objective is to maintain reasonable stability in the framework of regional investment incentives and to avoid abrupt changes,' Sir Keith said.

In future regional selective assistance under section 7 of the 1972 Industry Act would be provided in the AAs only where it was necessary to enable projects to go ahead. Particular attention would be paid to the provision of more productive and more secure jobs.

The government considered that factory building was a useful and relatively inexpensive instrument of regional industrial policy and this would continue. 'We intend however to secure a greater element of self-financing.'

The government had also reviewed the operation of industrial development certificates (IDCs) in the light of its objective of reducing the burden of government controls on industry. Sir Keith said he was satisfied that the IDC procedure could still be useful in identifying large projects which were potentially mobile. He proposed however to abolish IDCs in the IAs and to raise the exemption limit to 50 000 sq ft in the non-AAs including the south east.

'We estimate that these changes will by 1982-83 lead to total savings of £233 million in the expenditure of £609 million on RDGs, regional selective assistance and factory building projected in the 1978 white paper revalued at 1979 survey prices,' Sir Keith said. 'Although expenditure on regional incentives will continue to be substantial, I must emphasise that regional differences will not be reduced simply by redistributing money from taxpayers: there needs also to be local enterprise and plenty of co-operation in making businesses competitive and profitable. Nothing will do more for the prosperity of a region than a reputation for effective work, high productivity and co-operation between workforce and management.'

Section 8 assistance

Finally, Sir Keith announced the government's decision on national selective assistance under section 8 of the 1972 Industry Act, which could be paid to enterprises in the AAs as well as in the non-AAs.

'After consideration the Secretary of State for Energy, the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Fisheries and I have decided to allow the energy conservation scheme and the two remaining sectoral schemes for footwear and redmeat slaughterhouses to run their course,' he said. 'All applications under these schemes and any outstanding applications under the other sectoral schemes that have already closed will be processed under existing criteria.'

The selective investment scheme, for major investment projects, closed for applications on 30 June. All outstanding applications which had not yet been approved would be processed against the existing criteria but the criteria would be interpreted somewhat more stringently than in the past, so that marginal projects would in future not be assisted.

For the future, the government would continue to provide assistance under section 8, but more selectively than hitherto. 'We shall continue,' Sir Keith said, 'to offer assistance to enable internationally mobile projects to locate in the UK: this is an area where other governments are also very active. We intend also to support projects leading to very substantial improvements in performance particularly in productivity, or projects which will result in the introduction of new products. In addition, every project will have demonstrated that it will result in a substantial net contribution to UK output or will introduce a significant degree of innovation to the United Kingdom. Assistance will only be given for projects that would not go ahead as proposed without it, and will be negotiated as the minimum necessary to achieve this.'

Sir Keith laid before the house four orders required to introduce these changes.

Regional industrial policy changes

The Secretary of State for Industry in a written parliamentary answer on 17 July gave further details of the government's conclusions on regional industrial policy.

Assisted area boundaries and gradings

The effect of changes in the AAs (see table) will be to cut the proportion of the employed population of Great Britain covered by the AAs from over 40 per cent to around 25 per cent.

Three 'Travel to work' areas (TTWAs), all in the south west, are to be added to the AAs as IAs. They are Torbay, Dartmouth and Kingsbridge.

Five TTWAs which are now IAs – Mexborough, Plymouth, Rhyl, Rotherham and

Wigan – are to become development areas (DAs).

Four TTWAs, and part of a further one, which are now DAs – Ayr, Kilmarnock, Redruth, Wrexham and the Largs Employment Office area (other than the Isles of Cumbrae) – are to become SDAs.

Upgradings within the AAs and additions to the AAs will have immediate effect.

Where a place which is now an IA is to become a non-assisted area (non-AA) there will be a three years' transitional period. Where a place is to go down by more than one AA grading it will retain its present grading (subject to transitional arrangements) for one year. It will then descend one step and retain that temporary grading for two years after which it will move to its final grading, subject to the review arrangements (see below). Other changes (ie those involving places which are to remain as AAs but which will go down one step only) will take place after one year's transition. Regional development grant (RDG) will be paid on assets providing during these transitional periods.

The government will review after two years the progress of areas which it is envisaged will become non-AAs as a result of going down by more than one step.

Regional development grants

Rates of grant

RDG is at present payable at the rate of 22 per cent in the SDAs and 20 per cent in the DAs on capital expenditure incurred for the provision of new plant and machinery, buildings and works, and at the rate of 20 per cent in the IAs on new buildings and works. RDG will continue to be paid at the present rate in the SDAs because of the extent of their problems of unemployment and related economic weakness, but the following changes are to be made in the grant payable in the DAs and IAs.

The rate of grant payable in the DAs is to be reduced to 15 per cent and a draft order giving effect to this proposal has been laid in both houses of parliament. It is the secretary of state's intention that grants should cease to be paid in the IAs and this will be achieved initially by the exercise of his discretion, but the Industry Act 1972 will be amended as soon as possible in order to give effect to the change.

In order that these changes may take effect gradually it is intended that grant will continue to be payable at the former rate of 20 per cent in both the DAs and IAs on expenditure defrayed before 18 July 1979 and additionally on those assets provided before 1 August 1980. The four month deferment on payment of approved claims introduced on 12 June 1979 will continue.

Minimum values

RDG is not now paid on individual items of machinery or plant costing less than £100 or on individual buildings, extensions of buildings, adaptations or works costing less than £1,000 except in the case of certain small works where a limit of £100 applies. These levels have applied since March 1972 and the levels are now to be increased to £500 in respect of plant and machinery and £5,000 in respect of buildings and works. These changes will apply to expenditure defrayed on or after 18 July 1979.

Eligibility to RDG where there is a change of AA status

In areas which are to change to a lower category of AA, or to cease to be AAs, entitlement to RDG will continue at present rates on expenditure defrayed before 18 July 1979, and on assets provided before 1 August 1980. In areas which are to become DAs from 1 August 1980 and then IAs or non-AAs from 1 August 1982, RDG at the rate of 15 per cent will be payable on assets provided on or after 1 August 1980 and before 1 August 1982. In areas to become DAs from 1 August 1980 and not designated for further change on 1 August 1982, RDG will be payable at the rate of 15 per cent in accordance with the general rules of the RDG scheme on expenditure incurred in the provision of eligible assets. In areas designated as IAs from 1 August 1980 grant will be payable on expenditure defrayed before 18 July 1979 or on assets provided before 1 August 1980.

In areas which are upgraded RDG will be payable at the rate appropriate to their new Assisted Area status from 18 July 1979. Where, however, an area is designated as an IA, RDG will only be payable on buildings and works provided before 1 August 1980. In areas upgraded from IAs to DAs the rate of RDG payable will continue to be 20 per cent for buildings and works on buildings and works provided before 1 August 1980.

Regional selective assistance

In future regional selective assistance will be provided only where it is necessary to enable projects to go ahead. Particular attention will be paid to the provision of more productive and more secure jobs.

Factory building

Factory building is considered by the government to be a useful and relatively inexpensive instrument of regional industrial policy and will continue. The government intends to secure a greater element of self-financing.

Work of development agencies

The functions of the Scottish Development Agency, the Highlands and Islands Development Board, the Welsh Development Agency, the Development Board for Rural Wales, the Development Commission and the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas are unaffected. The government will be examining the future role of these bodies in those parts of their present territories which, subject to the review (see above), are to become non-AAs.

Industrial development certificates

The secretary of state is satisfied that it is necessary to retain industrial development certificates (IDCs) in order that large projects, which will produce a considerable number of new jobs, can be identified at an early stage and the possibility of carrying them out in the AAs can be discussed with the companies concerned.

On the other hand, the secretary of state recognises that very few IDC applications have been refused in recent years, and it is clear that the current arrangements place an unnecessary burden on industry. In particu-

Contact points

Inquiries about the changes in regional industrial policy should be made as follows:

Regional development grants

Companies already holding regional development grants should contact their appropriate Regional Development Grant Office at:

BILLINGHAM: tel. Stockton on Tees 553671
For Cleveland, Cumbria (excluding Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Grange-over-Sands and Ulverston), Durham, Humberside, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Yorkshire and the intermediate areas of Lincolnshire (Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Mablethorpe and Skegness)

BOOTLE: tel. 051-922 4030
For Cheshire, that part of Cumbria not covered by Billingham, Greater Manchester, Lancashire, Merseyside and the intermediate areas of Alfreton, Chesterfield, Clay Cross, Eckington, Heanor, the High Peak district and Staveley in Derbyshire, Sutton-in-Ashfield and Worksop in Nottinghamshire and Oswestry in Salop

CARDIFF: tel. Cardiff 492611
For Wales, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), and the assisted areas in Devonshire. This office also deals with residual questions on the derelict land clearance areas of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire

GLASGOW: tel. 041-221 9833
For the whole of Scotland

Questions about new regional development grants should also be referred to these offices.

Selective financial assistance

Inquiries on selective financial assistance, or other assistance concerning location in the assisted areas, can be obtained from the following offices:

England: Department of Industry regional offices

Northern region – Newcastle upon Tyne, tel. Newcastle upon Tyne 24722
North western region – Manchester, tel. 061-236 2171
Yorkshire and Humberside region – Leeds, tel. Leeds 443171
West Midlands region – Birmingham, tel. 021-632 4111
East Midlands region – Nottingham, tel. Nottingham 56181
Eastern region – London, tel. 01-603 2070 ext. 359/360
London and South Eastern region – London, tel. 01-603 2060 ext. 221
South west region – Bristol, tel. Bristol 291071
South West Industrial Development Office – Plymouth, tel. Plymouth 21891

Scotland

Scottish Economic Development Department – Glasgow, tel. 041-248 2855

Wales

Welsh Office Industry Department – Cardiff, tel. Cardiff 62131

Northern Ireland

Department of Commerce – Belfast, tel. Belfast 34488

Industrial development certificates

For answers to questions about industrial development certificates and questions of a general nature telephone Department of Industry, London, tel. 01-211 6486.

lar, IDCs are now freely available in the IAs so that the requirement has only a limited practical effect there. The secretary of state therefore intends to exempt all IAs from the need for IDCs, including those IAs which are to become non-AAs in three years time, although these areas will again become subject to the IDC requirement when they become non-AAs.

The exemption limit will be raised to 50 000 sq ft throughout the non-AAs including the south east. This will enable large projects to be identified, while enabling smaller projects to go ahead more quickly.

These changes in the IDC arrangement will come into effect on 6 August 1979.

Other government policies

The results of the government's review of regional industrial policy will be taken into account in considering the future operation of other government policies affecting the location of industry and the AAs.

Public expenditure

The public expenditure provision in 1982-83 contained in Cmnd 7439 for RDGs, regional selective assistance, and the provision of land and buildings was £609 million at 1979 survey prices. Following the changes proposed the government is now reducing this requirement by some £233 million.

Assisted areas with changed status

TTWAs/EOAs	Present status	Revised status	Date(s) of change(s)
Scotland			
Aberdeen TTWA	IA	Non-AA	1 Aug 1982
Aberdeen EOA (incl. Inverurie EOA)			
Stonehaven EOA			
Ayr TTWA	DA	SDA*	18 July 1979
Ayr EOA			
Troon EOA			
Dumfries TTWA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980
Dumfries EOA			Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Annan EOA			
Lockerbie EOA			
Edinburgh TTWA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980
Dalkeith EOA			Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Edinburgh EOA			
Leith EOA			
Loanhead EOA			
Musselburgh EOA			
Portobello EOA			
Tranent EOA			
Penicuik EOA			
Greenock TTWA[1]			
Largs EOA only	DA	SDA*	18 July 1979
Kilmarnock TTWA	DA	SDA*	18 July 1979
Kilmarnock EOA (incl Newmilns EOA)			
Kirkcaldy TTWA[1]			
Leven & Methil EOA only	SDA	DA	1 Aug 1980
Perth TTWA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980
Perth EOA			Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Crieff EOA			
Stirling TTWA	DA	IA	1 Aug 1980
Stirling EOA			
Alloa EOA			
Anstruther EOA	DA	IA	1 Aug 1980
Banff EOA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980
Buckie EOA	DA	Non-AA	Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Castle Douglas EOA	DA	IA	1 Aug 1980
Cupar EOA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980
			Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Elgin EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Eyemouth EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Forfar EOA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980
Forres EOA	DA	Non-AA	Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Fraserburgh EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Galashiels EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Girvan EOA	SDA	DA	1 Aug 1980
Haddington EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Hawick EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Huntly EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Kelso EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Kirkwall EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Lerwick EOA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980
Montrose EOA (incl Brechin EOA)	DA	Non-AA	Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Nairn EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Peebles EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Peterhead EOA	DA	Non-AA	
St Andrews EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Wales			
Caernarvon TTWA	SDA	DA	
Caernarvon EOA			
Bangor EOA			
Bethesda EOA			
Penygroes EOA			
Llandudno TTWA '			
Conwy EOA only	DA	IA	
Llanelli TTWA			
Ammanford EOA	SDA	DA	
Garnant EOA			
Burry Port EOA			1 Aug 1980
Kidwelly EOA	DA	IA	
Tumble EOA			
Llanelli EOA			
Merthyr Tydfil TTWA	SDA	DA	
Merthyr Tydfil EOA			
Treharris EOA			
Neath TTWA	SDA	DA	
Neath EOA			
Resolven EOA			
Newport TTWA[1]			DA 1 Aug 1980
Newbridge EOA	SDA	IA	IA 1 Aug 1982
Risca EOA only	DA	IA	
Pontypridd TTWA	SDA	DA	
Pontypridd EOA			
Llantrisant EOA			
Tonyrefail EOA only			
Port Talbot TTWA			
Cymmer EOA	SDA	DA	
Maesteg EOA	SDA	DA	
Port Talbot EOA	DA	IA	
Bridgend EOA	DA	IA	1 Aug 1980
Porthcawl EOA	DA	IA	
Pwllheli TTWA	SDA	DA	
Pwllheli EOA			
Porthmadog EOA			
Swansea TTWA			
Pontardawe EOA	SDA	DA	
Ystradgynlais EOA	SDA	DA	
Swansea EOA	DA	IA	
Gorseinon EOA	DA	IA	
Moniston EOA	DA	IA	
Wrexham TTWA	DA	SDA*	18 July 1979
Wrexham EOA (incl Rhosllaner-chrugog EOA)			
Cefn Mawr EOA			
Aberdare EOA (incl Mountain Ash EOA)	SDA	DA	1 Aug 1980
Aberystwth EOA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980
Barmouth EOA	DA	Non-AA	Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Blaenau Ffestiniog EOA	SDA	DA	1 Aug 1980
Brecon EOA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980
Carmarthen EOA	DA	Non-AA	Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Denbigh EOA	DA	IA	1 Aug 1980
Llandeilo EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Llandrindod Wells EOA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980 Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Llangollen EOA	DA	IA	1 Aug 1980
Llanrwst EOA	DA	IA	
Machynlleth EOA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980
Newtown EOA	DA	Non-AA	Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Rhyl EOA	IA	DA*	18 July 1979
Tenby EOA	DA	IA	1 Aug 1980
Tywyn EOA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980
Welshpool EOA	DA	Non-AA	Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Yorkshire and Humberside			
Castleford TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Castleford EOA			
Knottingley EOA			
Normanton EOA			
Pontefract EOA			
Dewsbury TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Dewsbury EOA			
Batley EOA			
Spen Valley EOA			
Halifax TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Halifax EOA			
Elland EOA			
Brighouse EOA			1 Aug 1982
Hebden Bridge EOA			
Sowerby Bridge EOA			
Leeds TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Bramley EOA			
Horsforth EOA			
Hunslet EOA			
Leeds EOA			
Morley EOA			
Otley EOA			
Rothwell EOA			
Seacroft EOA			
Wetherby EOA			
Yeadon EOA			
Mexborough TTWA	IA	DA*	18 July 1979
Mexborough EOA			
Goldthorpe EOA			
Scunthorpe TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Scunthorpe EOA			
Barton-on-Humber EOA			
Sheffield TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Sheffield EOA			
Chapeltown EOA			
Dinnington EOA			
Firth Park EOA			
Woodhouse EOA			
Wakefield TTWA	IA	Non-AA	1 Aug 1982
Hemsworth EOA			
South Elmsall EOA			
Wakefield EOA			
Driffield EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Filey EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Harrogate EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Huddersfield EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Keighley EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Malton EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Northallerton EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Pickering EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Ripon EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Rotherham EOA	IA	DA*	18 July 1979
Scarborough EOA	DA	IA	1 Aug 1980
Selby EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Skipton EOA	IA	Non-AA	1 Aug 1982
Thirsk EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Todmorden EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Whitby EOA	DA	IA	1 Aug 1980
York EOA	IA	Non-AA	1 Aug 1982
North			
Alnwick TTWA	DA	IA	1 Aug 1980
Alnwick EOA			
Amble EOA			
Darlington & SW Durham TTWA			
Bishop Auckland EOA (incl Shildon EOA)	SDA	IA	DA 1 Aug 1980 IA 1 Aug 1982
Darlington EOA	DA	IA	
Newton Aycliffe EOA	DA	IA	
Central Durham TTWA	SDA	DA	1 Aug 1980
Crook EOA			
Durham EOA			
Spennymoor EOA			
Furness TTWA	DA	Non-AA	
Barrow-in-Furness EOA			
Dalton-in-Furness EOA			
Ulverston EOA (incl Grange-over-Sands EOA)			IA 1 Aug 1980 Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Kendal TTWA	DA	Non-AA	
Kendal EOA			
Windermere EOA			
Morpeth TTWA '			
Ashington EOA			
Bedlington EOA			
Blyth EOA	SDA	DA	1 Aug 1980
Cramlington EOA only			
Whitehaven TTWA	SDA	DA	1 Aug 1980
Whitehaven EOA			
Cleator Moor EOA			
Millom EOA			
Workington TTWA	SDA	DA	1 Aug 1980
Aspatria EOA			
Cockermouth EOA			

* Denotes upgrading.
' Denotes change in status of part of the TTWA.

AA	Assisted area
Non-AA	Non-assisted area
IA	Intermediate area
DA	Development area
SDA	Special development area
TTWA	Travel-to-work area
EOA	Employment office area

TTWAs/EOAs	Present status	Revised status	Date(s) of change(s)
Maryport EOA			
Workington EOA			
Barnard Castle EOA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980 Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Berwick EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Carlisle EOA	DA	Non-AA	
Haltwhistle EOA	SDA	Non-AA	DA 1 Aug 1980 Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Hexham EOA	SDA	Non-AA	
Keswick EOA	DA	Non-AA	IA 1 Aug 1980 Non-AA 1 Aug 1982
Penrith EOA	DA	Non-AA	
North west			
Accrington TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Accrington EOA			
Great Harwood EOA			
Ashton-under-Lyne TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Denton EOA			
Glossop EOA			
Hyde EOA			
Mossley EOA			
Stalybridge EOA			
Ashton-un-Lyne EOA			
BlackburnTTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Blackburn EOA			
Darwen EOA			
Bolton TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Bolton EOA			
Farnworth EOA			
Horwich EOA			
Westhoughton EOA			
Burnley TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Burnley EOA			
Padiham EOA			
Bury TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Bury EOA			
Heywood EOA			
Radcliffe EOA			
Ramsbottom EOA			
Crewe TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Crewe EOA			
Congleton EOA			
Nantwich EOA			
Sandbach EOA			
Leigh TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Leigh EOA			
Atherton and Tyldesley EOA			
Nelson TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Nelson EOA			
Colne EOA			
Northwich TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Northwich EOA			
Middlewich EOA			
Winsford EOA			
Manchester TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Altrincham EOA			
Didsbury EOA			1 Aug 1982
Eccles EOA			
Irlam EOA			
Levenshulme EOA			
Manchester City EOA			
Marple EOA			
Middleton EOA			
Moss Side EOA			
Newton Heath EOA			
Openshaw EOA			
Prestwich EOA			
Salford EOA			
Stockport EOA			
Stretford EOA			
Swinton EOA			
Wilmslow EOA			
Worsley EOA			
Wythenshawe EOA			
Oldham and Chadderton TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Oldham and Chadderton EOA			
Failsworth EOA			
Royton EOA			
Ormskirk TTWA[1]			
Ormskirk EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Skelmersdale EOA (excluding the new town)	IA	Non-AA	
Preston TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Preston EOA			
Bamber Bridge EOA			
Chorley EOA			
Leyland EOA			
Rossendale TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Rawtenstall EOA			
Bacup EOA			
Haslingden EOA			
Rochdale TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Rochdale EOA			
Littleborough EOA			
Warrington TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Warrington EOA			
Newton-le-Willows EOA			
Wigan TTWA	IA	DA	18 July 1979
Wigan EOA			
Ashton-in-Makerfield EOA (including that part of the St Helens EOA which was part of Ashton-in-Makerfield EOA in 1972)			
Hindley EOA			
Barnoldswick EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Chester EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Clitheroe EOA	IA	Non-AA	1 Aug 1982
Macclesfield EOA	IA	Non-AA	
St Helens EOA	SDA	DA	1 Aug 1980
West Midlands			
Oswestry EOA	IA	Non-AA	
East Midlands			
Buxton TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Buxton EOA			
New Mills EOA			
Nottingham TTWA[1]			
Heanor EOA only	IA	Non-AA	
Chesterfield TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Chesterfield EOA			
Clay Cross EOA			
Eckington EOA			
Staveley EOA			
Dronfield EOA (previously part of Chesterfield EOA)			1 Aug 1982
Sutton-in-Ashfield TTWA	IA	Non-AA	
Sutton-in-Ashfield EOA			
Kirkby-in-Ashfield EOA (previously part of Sutton-in-Ashfield EOA)			
Alfreton EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Horncastle EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Louth EOA	IA	Non-AA	
Worksop EOA	IA	Non-AA	
South-west			
Plymouth TTWA	IA	DA*	18 July 1979
Plymouth EOA			
Devonport EOA			
Plympton EOA			
Saltash EOA			
Tavistock EOA			
Redruth TTWA	DA	SDA*	18 July 1979
Redruth EOA			
Camborne EOA			
Hayle EOA			
Torbay TTWA	Non-AA	IA*	18 July 1979
Ashburton EOA			
Bovey Tracey EOA			
Brixham EOA			
Newton Abbott EOA			
Paignton EOA			
Teignmouth EOA			
Torquay EOA			
Totnes EOA			
Barnstaple EOA	DA	IA	1 Aug 1980
Bideford EOA	DA	IA	
Dartmouth EOA	Non-AA	IA*	
Kingsbridge EOA	Non-AA	IA*	18 July 1979
Okehampton EOA	IA	Non-AA	1 Aug 1982

Key to status

AA	Assisted area
Non-AA	Non-assisted area
IA	Intermediate area
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TTWA	Travel-to-work area
EOA	Employment office area

* Denotes upgrading
[1] Denotes change in status of part of the TTWA.

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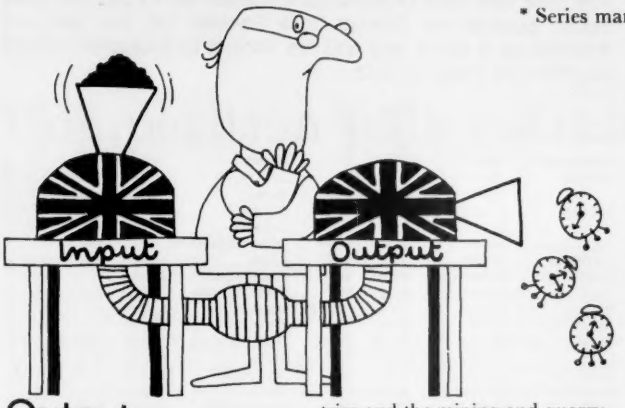
Economic indicators at a glance

* Series marked with an asterisk are not seasonally adjusted.



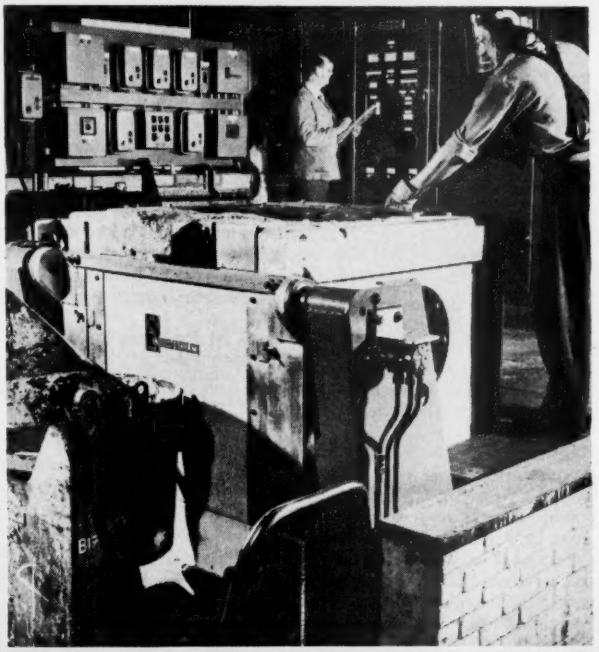
Output

Gross domestic product. The output measure of gdp fell by 1 per cent between fourth quarter 1978 and first quarter 1979, largely as a result of bad weather and industrial disputes, especially in the road haulage industry. Manufacturing output fell by 1 per cent and the output of the construction industry, particularly dislocated by the severe weather, dropped 10 per cent. These falls were partially offset by a rise in the output of both the gas, electricity and water industries and the mining and quarrying industries, the latter incorporating the steady growth in North Sea oil production. Within the service industries, also affected by the bad weather nd industrial disputes, the fall in output of the transport industries was 6 per cent.

Index of industrial production. Provisional estimates for the first five months of 1979 suggest that, in total, the underlying level of industrial output remained much the same as it was in summer 1978, a reduction in manufacturing industries' output being broadly offset by an increase in the output of the energy sector. The provisional estimate for all industries in May is 113.9 (1975 = 100).

Pressure diecastings firm re-equips for the 'eighties

In its bid to be one of the most advanced aluminium pressure diecasting plants of the future. Brockhouse Kaye (Presteigne) has completed the first phase of a £1 million modernisation programme. It includes the installation, below, of an Inductotherm coreless induction furnace, made in Droitwich, four pressure diecasting machine a radiant furnace, and auxilliary equipment. It enables the company to produce high-quality components with a high-density grain structure for applications where pressure-tight castings are required.



Consumers' expenditure

Consumers' expenditure in the first quarter 1979 is estimated to have risen by about 1¼ per cent despite a 1½ per cent fall in retail sales. The rise was mainly due to the substantial increase in expenditure on fuel and light and an increase in expenditure on motor vehicles both of which are not covered by the retail sales index. In the latest two quarters, expenditure rose by 1½ per cent though it was 5 per cent higher than a year earlier (first preliminary estimate for second quarter was due to be published 19 July).

Retail sales. The provisional index for the volume of retail sales in June was at a record high level as a result of both pre-budget spending and high sales before the increase in VAT, announced in the budget, took effect. The increase in sales was particularly marked in non-food shops with trade in durable goods shops especially high. (The provisional index for June is, however, subject to a greater than usual margin of uncertainty.) Trade in the first half of 1979 is provisionally estimated to have been 2 per cent above that for the second half 1978.

Prices and costs

Wholesale price index* (provisional) for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose by just over ½ per cent in June, somewhat less than in the previous months of the year. In the latest three months the index increased by 5½ per cent and was 9½ per cent higher than a year earlier. The index for materials, excluding crude oil, purchased by the non-food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries, fell by ¾ per cent in June but in the latest three months rose by 3¼ per cent. The index for wholesale output prices for home sales of manufacturing industries has been rising much faster since the beginning of the year than in 1978 and in June rose by 1¾ per cent. Higher prices for petroleum products were a major cause of the increase. In the latest three months the index increased by 4 per cent and was 10½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

Retail prices index* rose sharply, by 1¾ per cent in June. Over a third of the increase was due to rises in the prices of food, particularly milk and bread. Higher petrol prices and the reduction in tax relief on mortgage interest payments also added to the increase in the index. The year-on-year increase rose again to reach 11.4 per cent in June. The budget changes to indirect taxes are expected to add about 3½ per cent to the RPI by the end of this year. The first stage, about 3 per cent, should be reflected in the index for July.

UK competitiveness, measured by normalised unit labour costs, worsened again in 1978 Q4 as sterling continued to rise.

Investment

Manufacturing industry's volume of fixed investment (revised figures) fell by less than 1 per cent in the six months ending 31 March but was 4½ per cent higher than a year earlier. However, excluding the iron and steel industry investment increased by 1 per cent in the latest two quarters and was 9½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

Distributive and service industries' volume of fixed investment (excluding shipping) rose by about 2½ per cent in 1979 Q1.

The DoI investment intentions survey carried out in April/May confirms the results of the previous surveys which indicated a further increase in 1979 in the volume of investment by both manufacturing industry and the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping). It also supports the previous expectation that the upward trend in investment will continue in 1980 for the distributive and service industries but probably not for manufacturing. The volume of investment by manufacturing, which rose by 7 per cent in 1977 and 8 per cent in 1978, is expected to increase by 2 to 5 per cent in 1979 (against 4 to 8 per cent expected by the December survey), with possibly a slight fall in 1980. Investment by the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) is expected to rise in 1979 for the fourth consecutive year. The latest information indicates that the outcome is likely to be in the range 5 to 7 per cent, with a further increase of similar magnitude in 1980.

Incomes

Real personal disposable income (RPDI) was unchanged

in first quarter 1979 but was 7½ per cent higher than a year earlier. The savings ratio fell to 15 per cent – about the average for the year ended first quarter 1979.

Average gross earnings* (new series) rose by about ½ per cent in April. The year-on-year increase fell from 14.6 per cent to 13.5 per cent mainly because the April 1978 figure was boosted by backdated pay settlements. By April about half of those workers likely to settle in major agreements had settled and received increases, about the same proportion as a year earlier. Average earnings have increased by 8 per cent in the current pay round compared with 8¾ per cent at the corresponding time last year, still suggesting that the outcome of the present pay round will be much the same as last year's. (Figures for May were due to be published 18 July)

Labour

Unemployment (UK excluding school leavers) fell by 27 700 during June to 1 278 700 (5.3 per cent of all employees). This was the lowest figure since June 1976. Unemployment in June was down in all the English regions and in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. With the fall of 40 000 since the beginning of this year and the steady decline throughout 1978 the level of unemployment is now 145 000 lower than the peak at the end of 1977.

Unfilled vacancies (mainly for adults) notified to employment offices in June numbered 262 400 – an increase of 5100 since May.

Companies

Gross trading profits of industrial and commercial companies, excluding those engaged in North Sea oil and gas activities and net of stock appreciation, fell by over 20 per cent in first quarter 1979 as a result of the severe weather and industrial disputes. In the latest two quarters combined, profits were 6½ per cent lower than a year earlier.

Liquidity of the (large) industrial and commercial companies replying to the DoI's company liquidity survey fell appreciably in the first quarter 1979, bringing their net current assets and liquidity ratio to the lowest levels since mid-1977. Liquidity has now fallen for three consecutive quarters, after rising strongly from the third quarter 1977 to the second quarter 1978.

Net borrowing requirement of industrial and commercial companies' was much the same in 1978 as in 1977.

Balance of payments

Current account of the balance of payments in the first half of 1979 recorded a deficit of about £1 billion – a deficit of around £1.7 billion on visible trade being partly offset by a surplus on invisibles of some £0.7 billion. Because of the interruption of the normal information flow, some imports appropriate to January to June have not yet been recorded. It is probable that the recorded deficit on visible trade is some £900 million less than it otherwise would have been. The impact of the road haulage dispute has also markedly affected the monthly pattern of trade, but its effects, apart from any permanent loss of exports, are thought to have been fully encompassed within the half-year period. If allowance is made for the disruption to the flow of import documents, the current account is likely to have been in deficit by around £1.9 billion (£320 million a month) in the first half of the year, with visible trade in deficit by some £2.6 billion (£440 million a month). With certain temporarily adverse factors affecting exports, and imports showing an erratically large increase, the deficit overstates the underlying position. In June, the figures showed a surplus on current account of £61 million. The figures of visible trade recorded a deficit of £49 million, with exports valued at £3,779 million and imports at £3,828 million. The invisibles surplus was projected at £110 million. Because of the various distortions to the figures, interpretation of the monthly information remains difficult. After making allowance for these distortions, it appears that the current account was in deficit in June by some £300 to £400 million – somewhat less than appears to have been the case in May, as, on a distortion-free basis, imports fell in June, while exports were little changed.

UK official reserves* (revalued in March at market related rates) rose by $538 million in June to a record level of $22,070 million. There was also a net repayment of $50 million by the public sector under the exchange cover scheme.

DoT's survey of short-term export prospects, based on replies received from 57 large exporting companies, suggests that the total volume of UK visible exports will rise by about 2 per cent in 1979, a slower growth rate than the 3½ per cent in 1978. A fall in volume of 2 to 3 per cent is expected in the first half 1979, due to the lower shipments to Iran and Nigeria, followed by a rise of 5 to 6 per cent in the second half 1979. Respondents expect the year-on-year rise in export prices to be 13 per cent in the rest of 1979 compared with 9½ per cent in the first quarter and around 4 per cent in 1978.

Exchange rates

The bank note rates of exchange in London on 13 July are given below. Supplied by Thomas Cook Bankers Ltd, the rates are intended as a giude only and are subject to fluctuation. OECD countries are shown in bold.

		You buy at	You sell at
Afghanistan	Afghani	125	145
Andorra	(See France/ Spain)	—	—
Antigua	E. Caribbean dollar	5.50	5.70
Argentina	Peso	2 850	3 150
Australia	**Dollar**	**1.97**	**2.03**
Austria	**Schilling**	**29.50**	**31.50**
Bahamas	Dollar	2.12	2.27
Bahrain	Dinar	0.86	0.8950
Barbados	Dollar	4.00	4.33
Belgium	**Franc**	**67.75**	**71.25**
Belize	Dollar	4.30	4.88
Benin	CFA	475	495
Bermuda	Dollar	2.10	2.24
Bolivia	Peso	46	56
Botswana	Pula	1.98	2.28
Brazil	Cruzeiro	66	82
Brunei	Dollar	4.83	5.03
Cameroon	CFA	475	495
Canada	**Dollar**	**2.5525**	**2.6225**
Chile	Peso	78	93
China	Ranimbi Yuan	Refer	Refer
Colombia	Peso	87	103
Costa Rica	Colon	20	22
Cyprus	Pound	0.76	0.80
Denmark	**Krone**	**11.55**	**12.05**
Dominica	E. Caribbean dollar	5.50	5.70
Ecuador	Sucre	58	68
Egypt	Pound	1.66	1.80
Eire	**Pound**	**1.0550**	**1.0950**
Fiji	Dollar	1.85	1.93
Finland	**Markka**	**8.48**	**8.83**
France	**Franc**	**9.36**	**9.76**
Germany, FR of	**Deutschmark**	**4.03**	**4.25**
Gibraltar	Pound	1.00	1.05
Greece	**Drachma**	**75**	**80**
Grenada	E. Caribbean dollar	5.50	5.70
Guyana	Dollar	10	Refer
Hong Kong	Dollar	11.15	11.58
Iceland	**Krona**	**830**	**860**
Indonesia	Rupiah	1 350	1 750
Iran	Rial	255	Refer
Iraq	Dinar	0.8550	0.9050
Israel	Pound	52	57
Italy (20 000 and smaller)	**Lira**	**1 790**	**1 875**
Japan	**Yen**	**485**	**510**
Jordan	Dinar	0.6850	0.7250
Korea	Won	1 200	1 600
Kuwait	Dinar	0.6150	0.6450
Lebanon	Livre	7.30	7.80
Liberia (see USA)		—	—
Libya	Dinar	0.90	1.15
Luxembourg (see Belgium)	**Franc**	**—**	**—**
Madeira (see Portugal)	Escudo	—	—
Malaysia	Dollar	4.82	5.04
Malta	Pound	0.75	0.78
Mauritius	Rupee	12.20	14.05
Mexico	Peso	48	58
Monaco (see France)	Franc	—	—
Netherlands	**Guilder**	**4.44**	**4.67**
New Zealand	**Dollar**	**2.16**	**2.25**
Nigeria	Naira	2.40	Refer
Norway	**Krone**	**11.13**	**11.58**
Oman	Rial	0.7700	0.8150
Pakistan	Rupee	Refer	Refer
Peru	Sol.	500	630
Philippines	Piso	16	19
Portugal	**Escudo**	**105**	**110**
Qatar	Rial	8.41	8.76
Saudi Arabia	Rial	7.50	7.86
Seychelles	Rupee	12.87	13.35
Sierra Leone	Leone	2.35	2.60
Singapore	Dollar	4.70	4.96
South Africa	Rand	1.92	2.12
Spain	**Peseta**	**143.75**	**150.75**
Sweden	**Krona**	**9.32**	**9.72**
Switzerland	**Franc**	**3.65**	**3.87**
Syria	Pound	9.60	10.10
Taiwan	Dollar	90	110
Thailand	Baht	41.50	47.50
Trinidad and Tobago	Dollar	5.60	6.70
Turkey	**Lira**	**96**	**100**
Uganda	Shilling	Refer	Refer
United Arab Emirates	Dirham	8.59	8.94
USA	**Dollar**	**2.2125**	**2.2725**
Venezuela	Bolivar	9.20	10.70
Yemen Arab Republic	Rial	13	16
Yugoslavia	Dinar	41	43
Zambia	Kwacha	4.90	6.40

Where more than one rate applies to a currency, the rate given is that for small denomination notes.

Exchange rate

Effective sterling exchange rate* index at 71.1 by the close on Thursday 12 July was virtually unchanged on a week earlier (December 1971 = 100).

Finance

Public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) fell to £2.6 billion in the fourth quarter of the financial year 1978-79. The PSBR for the full financial year amounted to £9.2 billion.

Domestic credit expansion was quite large again in May at £0.9 billion. The central government borrowing requirement was lower than in April, but sales of government debt were also lower and a sizeable amount of certificates of tax deposit was redeemed. Bank lending to the private sector continued at a high level. (Figures for June were due to be published 19 July)

Sterling M3 rose by £0.6 billion (1½ per cent), rather less than DCE, implying some external outflow from the private sector. In the seven months since mid-October it has risen by about 7½ per cent, 13 per cent at an annual rate. The new guidelines for £M3 from mid-June 1979 to mid-April 1980 are 7 to 11 per cent at an annual rate. (Figures for June were due to be published 19 July)

Bank of England minimum lending rate (MLR) – 14 per cent, effective from 13 June.

More information

For a backrun of figures for some of these indicators see 'The economy: selected indicators', page 136. Inquiries on any of these indicators should be addressed to Economics and Statistics Division 4B, Departments of Industry and Trade, Room 173, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 3453.

Home news

Competition policy strengthened

Government proposals for strengthening competition policy as part of its new approach to economic policy are set out in a competition bill published on 12 July.

The bill has four main elements:

☐ It strengthens the power of the director general of Fair Trading and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to deal with practices which restrict or limit competition in both the public and private sectors.

☐ It gives a new power to the secretary of state to refer nationalised industries and other public bodies to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to investigate their efficiency, costs, services provided to consumers and the possible abuse of monopoly power.

☐ It creates a new procedure to enable the secretary of state to ask the director general to investigate prices of major public concern.

☐ It abolishes the Price Commission and repeals the associated legislation.

Speaking at a press conference on the bill, Secretary of State for Trade John Nott, who described it as 'a first and essential part of our competition policy', stressed that competition in the market place was the best protection for the consumer against abuse by the producer or the distributor. An effective competition policy was therefore an essential part of the battle against rising prices, he said.

Public and private sectors

Mr Nott explained that the new proposals applied to the public and private sector alike. For the first time, nationalised industries and other public undertakings would be treated in exactly the same basis for an inquiry into an anti-competitive practice.

Additional powers included in the bill would enable ministers to refer the nationalised industries to the Monopolies Commission for the 'abuse' of their monopoly position – and for an investigation of their costs and efficiency.

'This power will not be concerned with the cash limits, targets and other major questions of government policy surrounding nationalised industry policy but will enable ministers by reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to require, in certain chosen and limited fields, an investigation of certain aspects of the nationalised industry which they believe may operate against the public interest.'

The bill represented a move away from the discriminatory and ineffective price controls of recent years towards an environment in which industry was encouraged to compete more strongly and thus to increase efficiency and develop new products and techniques, Mr Nott said. It would particularly benefit small firms and new enterprises trying to break into new markets, which provided a major source of new competition and new jobs.

'This will have a more beneficial effect on the economy than a system which merely delayed inevitable price rises without attacking the root causes of the problem.'

Mr Nott explained that one possible way to strengthen competition policy would have been to embody a long and detailed list of anti-competitive practices in statutory form. Such a procedure would have involved legal sanctions and fines for the breach of each legally defined practice. It would have brought each breach or potential breach into the courts and would have banned practices which in some cases might have done no harm. This was the approach embodied in the United States anti-trust legislation.

Instead, the government had approached the problem in a rather new way by bringing forward a simpler and much shorter bill which contained a broad definition of an anti-competitive practice – and then sought in each case to establish by a short investigation, without sanctions, whether a *prima facie* case of limited competition was evident – which was appropriate for investigation as to whether it operated against the public interest or not. If such a case were established, Mr Nott said, it would be referred to a new and speedier form of investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under powers similar to its existing ones. The government had chosen this

Competition bill

The main elements of the competition bill are summarised below:

Price Commission

Clause 1 deals with the abolition of the Price Commission. It allows the secretary of state to appoint a day following which the commission will be dissolved. The repeal of legislation associated with the commission is provided for in clause 17 and schedule 2. The Counter-Inflation Act 1973 is repealed in full, while the Price Commission Act 1977 is repealed for all but two sections.

Anti-competitive practices

Clause 2 defines 'anti-competitive practices' for the purpose of the bill as a course of conduct which has, is likely to have, or is intended to have the effect of restricting, preventing or distorting competition. There will be some exemptions from the general definition including an exemption on *'de minimis'* grounds.

Clause 3 provides for the Director General of Fair Trading to carry out preliminary investigations of suspected anti-competitive practices (subject to veto by the secretary of state during the first 14 days). The Director General of Fair Trading will have powers to obtain information for the purpose of his investigation.

When the investigation is completed, the Director General of Fair Trading must publish his findings stating, with reasons, whether he has identified an anti-competitive practice and, if so, whether it is such that a further investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission would be appropriate to establish whether the practice is against the public interest.

Clause 4 enables firms to offer undertakings to the Director General of Fair Trading instead of being referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Clause 5 deals with references to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, to be known as competition references. The Director General of Fair Trading may make such a reference if a report has identified an anti-competitive practice which he considers appropriate for further investigation. If no undertaking has been accepted, the Director General of Fair Trading may make a reference normally within eight weeks of publishing his initial report.

Clauses 6 and 7 deal with the scope of references and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's investigation and report. They allow the Director General of Fair Trading to specify which particular enterprise and practices referred to in his own report he wishes the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to consider. If the Monopolies and Mergers Commission confirm the finding of an anti-competitive practice, they must go on to consider whether it operates against the public interest. There is a power for the secretary of state to veto a reference within 14 days.

Clauses 8 to10 deal with publication of reports and undertakings or orders following reports. The secretary of state may order the prohibition of a practice by an individual firm which has been found to be against the public interest or take steps to remedy its adverse effects.

Investigation of public bodies

Clause 11 empowers the secretary of state to make a new type of reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. The reference will ask the commission a question or questions about the efficiency, costs, service provided to consumers, or possibly abuse of a monopoly situation, of a particular named body. Such a question may be as broad or as narrow as the secretary of state wishes, but the commission may not comment on any financial obligations or objectives (such as profitability targets or cash limits) imposed by the government.

The bodies which can be the subject of a reference fall into a number of categories:

a trading enterprises whose members are appointed by a minister (this is intended to cover the nationalised industry corporations);

b providers of bus services (this will cover both national and municipal bus companies, including London Transport, and a certain number of private operators);

c water authorities and companies;

d agricultural marketing boards;

e subsidiaries of any of the above.

Reports must be completed within six months, (which can be extended up to nine months if necessary). The secretary of state must publish the report, subject to the same provisions as for competition references.

Clause 12 gives the secretary of state a power, where the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has been asked to consider the public interest and has made an adverse finding, to make an order. This power does not extend to the regulation of prices.

Price investigation

Clause 13 enables the secretary of state to require the director general to investigate and report on any question relating to prices or charges, provided they are of major public concern.

The director general must report to the secretary of state within a period specified in the reference. No sanctions flow directly from such a report, but the director general may initiate other action, such as an investigation of an anti-competitive practice or a monopoly reference.

Supplementary

Clauses 14 to 17 are supplementary clauses covering the dissemination of information, restrictions on disclosure, the repeal of legislation, commencement arrangements and financial provisions.

latter course because, from the outset, it was determined not to impose unnecessary burdens and uncertainties on industry such as the pre-notification and temporary price restrictions which were an integral part of the Price Commission Act which, he believed, disrupted new investment and jobs. Nor had the government wished to embark on a type of competition law similar to that prevailing in the United States.

Mr Nott pointed out that the Price Commission Act had embodied a confusion of purpose. It was never clear whether it was intended to curb inflation or whether it was to strengthen competition. In the event it did neither, he said. As far as strengthening competition was concerned it suffered from several handicaps, among them the inability of the commission to investigate specific practices by particular companies or group of companies which effectively restricted competition. 'This bill is therefore intended to fill the gap in competition policy by providing for a new, speedy and essentially simple form of selective investigation and control of anti-competitive practices.'

As for inflation, he believed that this could best be contained by a combination of vigorous competition and of appropriate monetary and fiscal policies. The battle against inflation was not the function of any particular public department or of a 'commission' as such. It should engage every single member of the general public – and in particular those who sought to demand or to concede pay increases which went beyond increases in output. Inflation would not be brought under control until there was a greater understanding that the nation could only take out of the economy in higher incomes what it actually put in to the economy in higher and more efficient production, he added.

Banks promise confidentiality on customers' records

Barclays Bank and the Trustee Savings Bank have given instructions that their insurance salesmen must not have access to privileged financial information in customers' records.

This decision follows discussions between Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, and representatives of a number of banks. These discussions took place following press and public concern about the situation earlier in the year. The other banks consulted were Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank and National Westminster Bank.

All five have issued notices to their staff, making plain their disapproval of two other practices: making the granting of a loan of overdraft conditional on a client placing associated insurance business through the bank; and withholding new or existing standing orders relating to insurance business in the hope of switching such business to the bank.

Commenting on the results of the discussions, Mr Borrie said: 'Although instances of unfair practices appear to have been few and largely inadvertent, public disquiet about these practices has been apparent and I believe these new guidelines will ensure that the banks are now clearly seen to conduct their insurance business in accordance with the high tradition of banking confidentiality.

Guidance on consumer credit licensing

Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, has issued guidance to people involved in the credit industry, following the government's decision to extend the validity of licences granted under the Consumer Credit Act 1974 from three to 10 years with effect from 1 August (see *Trade and Industry*, 13 July 1979, page 59).

Up to end-June 1979, a total of 90 680 applications for licences had been received and 77 188 licences issued since the licensing operation began.

The director general's guidance is as follows:

Renewal of existing licences
The date from which licensing commenced under the act was 3 August 1976. This would have meant that, from next month, licences would have begun to reach their three-year expiry dates. Under the new arrangements, such licences will not now be due to expire until 3 August 1986 or beyond. In effect, existing standard licences are being extended by a further seven years at no charge to the licence-holders. Licence-holders who have already applied for renewals will have their renewal fees refunded. Licence-holders who have recently received renewal reminders and have not yet applied for renewal should not now do so. All licence-holders will in due course receive a letter from the Office of Fair Trading formally extending the validity of their licences from three to 10 years from the original date of commencement. This letter should be kept with the licence in confirmation of the extension. No extra fee will be payable for the extension.

Public register
Copies of the letter of extension will be placed on the public register so that the position is made quite clear in the case of each licence-holder.

Continued need for notification of changes
All licence-holders should continue to inform the Office of Fair Trading of any changes that might affect either their licence or entries in the public register relating to it. Such changes include those in the address of principal place of business, changes in officers or partners and changes in status of the licence-holder.

Application for new standard licences
All new standard licences applied for on or after 1 August will be valid for 10 years from the date of commencement.

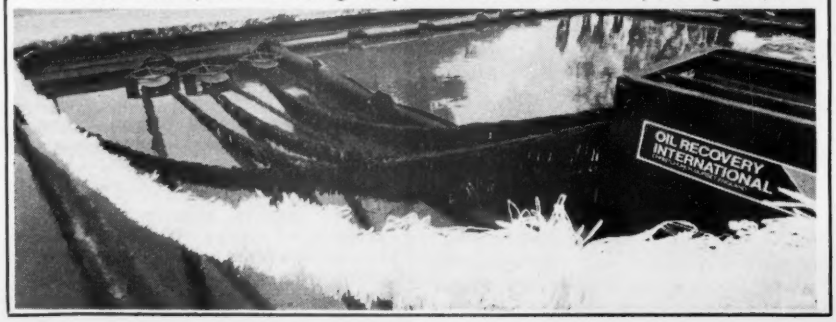
Group licences
Group licences will be given similar treatment. It is the intention that, in due course, the existing three-year group licences will be renewed on the director general's own initiative for a further period of seven years (that is to say, giving an overall period of 10 years, similar to that for standard licences). No additional fee will be charged for this renewal.

Licence fees
The government has decided that the fees payable for licences should also be adjusted from 1 August to take account of the longer validity period. These new fees will be payable by anyone who applies for a licence for the first time on or after 1 August. The fee for a one-category standard licence for a sole trader is increased as from 1 August to £80 and for a one-category standard licence for other applicants increased from the same date to £150. The fee for each additional category of business activity will remain at £10. There is no change in group licence fees, in the existing exemptions from fees granted to certain individuals or bodies, or in fees for use of the consumer credit public register. Receipts from the issue of licences are intended to match the costs incurred by the Office of Fair Trading in administering the Consumer Credit Act.

Fitness
The director general's powers on the issue, suspension and revocation of licences remain in force. He will continue to grant licences only if he is satisfied that applicants are fit persons to be in the credit industry. And he will continue to have the power to suspend or revoke an existing licence if he considers it necessary.

Mopping up the oil

A new system for collecting oil spillage from inshore situations such as harbours, lakes and rivers had been developed by Oil Recovery International, Christchurch, Dorset, using special ropes which soak up the oil and are then squeezed out in a manner similar to the household mop. The Barracuda oil recovery system – seen here being tested in a pool – uses either two 15 cm diameter ropes for recovering heavy oils or two 30 cm diameter ropes for lighter oils.



Government considering special measures for Shotton area

The government is urgently considering what further measures might be taken to help create alternative employment in and near Shotton, should the steelworks closure occur.

This follows the announcement on 12 July by the British Steel Corporation of its wish to have early consultations with trade unions nationally and to continue discussions with the Shotton workforce about the future of iron and steel making at Shotton.

Lord Trenchard, Minister of State for Industry, said the government was particularly examining the scope for the construction of more advance factories in and near Shotton and would be looking most carefully at the case for making the area a special development area as well as reviewing infrastructure priorities. At present Shotton was a development area.

He said that the government regarded the future of individual works as a matter for the corporation. It was for management to make decisions about the future of Shotton in the light of the need for the corporation to operate efficiently and commercially. Unless BSC's long-term viability was re-established there could be no secure employment for the corporation's workforce.

If iron and steel making at Shotton were to end, the facilities of the Manpower Services Commission and the European Coal and Steel Community as well as those of BSC (Industry) Ltd would be available to Shotton on a similar basis as in any other area affected by a steel closure.

In answer to a parliamentary question on 13 July Secretary of State for Industry Sir Keith Joseph said the future of individual plants was a matter for BSC. The government expected the corporation to operate efficiently and commercially not only in the interests of the taxpayer but in the interests of the workforce, the suppliers and users as a whole. It was for the management to make decisions about individual plants in the light of this, consulting the trade unions as appropriate.

Considerations of the social consequences of a closure, if decided upon, was for the government although BSC (Industry) Ltd would be active in the area – as the minister of state had announced the previous day.

An emergency commons debate on the planned closure of Shotton steelworks was subsequently arranged for 17 July.

Garnock Valley's £5m development plan

Proposals to bring back prosperity to the Garnock Valley in north Ayrshire are announced in an action plan published by the Scottish Development Agency (SDA).

The plan, which will be co-ordinated by a task force run jointly by the SDA and British Steel Corporation (Industry) Ltd, sets out a five-year £5 million development programme which proposes: 800 new jobs, more than half of these in the next two years; 64 000 sq ft of new factories at Beith (Willowyard) and Kilbirnie (Dean Road and Paddockholm); new industrial sites at BSC works at Glengarnock and full use of workshops there; a business development programme to help established firms, attract new companies and set up new enterprises; and improved environment in Glengarnock, Kilbirnie, Beith and Dalry.

The programme will take full advantage of Strathclyde regional council's proposed £56 million 10-year infrastructure improvement plans.

The task force, set up in December 1978 after 650 redundancies were announced by BSC, has already set in motion an early action programme: two SDA factories at Willowyard, Beith have been let, creating an estimated 150 jobs over three years; BSC (Industry) has let two workshops and four other businesses await premises to provide 150 jobs over two years; work has started on two new 10 000 sq ft factories at Beith to be ready by the end of this year; 83 acres of slagbed on the side of Lochwinnoch have been cleared and landscaped and plans have been prepared for road and environmental improvements in the area.

Energy minister pledges to revitalise offshore programme

Energy minister Hamish Gray regards the tasks of revitalising the nation's offshore oil and gas programme as his highest priority.

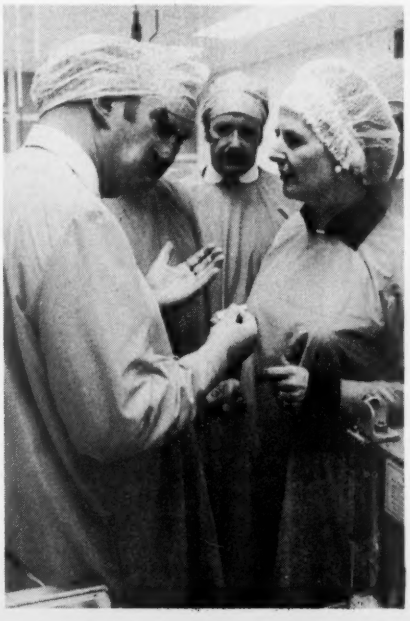
Speaking to the offshore committee of the Council for British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment in London, Mr Gray said that the government viewed with considerable dismay the reduced level of exploration activity, which could have serious consequences for Britain's future oil production programme and inevitably, for our offshore supplies industry. He regarded the task of Britain's offshore oil and gas programme as deserving of his highest priority.

The government saw a continuing need for the vigilant pursuit of the 'full and fair opportunity' policy, Mr Gray said. The Offshore Supplies Office would have strong ministerial support to ensure that British industry obtained every opportunity to win business on the United Kingdom continental shelf on a competitive basis.

Prime minister visits private industry on first Scottish trip

On her first official trip to Scotland since taking office, prime minister Margaret Thatcher visited a company she later described as one of the major success stories of private industry in post-war Britain. Accompanied by Secretary of State for Scotland George Younger, the prime minister toured the Edinburgh Sighthill plant of Ethicon, Europe's leading supplier of surgical sutures.

Ethicon, a wholly owned subsidiary of the New Jersey based US multinational Johnson and Johnson since 1947, has an annual turnover of approximately £16 million. Over 60 per cent of their output is exported to 125 different countries and since 1966 the company has won four Queen's awards for export and one for technological innovation.



During a tour of the plant, Mrs Thatcher watched – and later attempted herself – the delicate task of attaching non-absorbable sutures such as virgin silk or ultra-fine nylon. Under high-powered microscopes, these materials, of only 23 and 50 micron thickness, are fitted to 6 or 8 mm long needles made from 0.008 in diameter wire, for eventual use in delicate operations on areas like the surface of the eye. Ethicon processes its own suture materials, makes its own stainless steel needles, braids its own silk and manufactures its own catgut. This is used mainly for external sutures while the traditional catgut serves for internal purposes.

After they have been made, assembled and packaged, the sutures are sterilised by gamma irradiation in a cobalt 60 plant, the first of its kind built by a commercial company anywhere in the world for suture manufacture. Loaded into box-like metal containers from a safe area outside the cobalt unit, the sutures are carried by slow moving conveyor belt into and around the irradiation source from which they receive gamma rays equivalent to 2.5 megarads. The process is fully automated, thus eliminating all possibility of chance contamination.

Before leaving the plant, Mrs Thatcher spoke to members of the non-trade union workforce and commented on what she described as excellent working conditions.

The prime minister also saw the preparation of an export order to P. I. Bacacos of Athens. Every month consignments of sutures are exported to Greece, and in the first six months of this year the orders netted Ethicon approximately £¼ million.

Health and Safety Executive Publications

The 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act gave the Health and Safety Commission responsibility for keeping some 25 million people informed of guidelines and regulations for their health and safety in places of work. The Commission has undertaken progressively to revise, standardise and extend the existing regulations and recommended practices. HSC/HSE publications reflect the major programme of research, inspection and consultation which is in hand.

Priced publications are obtainable only from HMSO or through booksellers. Some general leaflets, advice and information are available free of charge from HSE Area Officers or by post from HSE General Enquiry Point, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF (Tel. 01-229 3456 ext. 734).

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MS(B)6 Occupational industrial dermatitis
MS(B)7 Poisoning by pesticides

Guidance Notes

Guidance Notes (price 30p each) are too numerous to list here but are published under five headings: Medical; Environmental Hygiene; Chemical Safety; Plant and Machinery; General.

Enquiries to HMSO

* *Free of charge*

Distribution of income and wealth: commission report

Wealth distribution became more concentrated at the top of the scale between 1975 and 1976 but the share of income taken by top income groups fell between 1949 and 1976-77.

According to a report published on 11 July by the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, the share of income of the top 1 per cent, which includes those whose incomes were above £11,258 (1976-77), fell between 1949 and 1977 from 11.2 per cent to 5.4 per cent. Similarly, the top 10 per cent – those with incomes above £5,685 – fell from 33.2 per cent to 25.8 per cent over the same period.

Fall balanced

The fall in the share of the top 10 per cent was largely balanced by an increase in the share taken by the rest of the top half of the distribution, while the share of those in the bottom half – under £2,615 – hardly changed, rising from 23.7 per cent in 1949 to 24.5 per cent in 1976-77.

Between 1975 and 1976, however, the top 1 per cent of total UK adult population increased its share of personal wealth from 23.5 per cent to 24.9 per cent. The bottom half of the distribution dropped from 6.7 per cent to 5.6 per cent.

Changes in the prices and quantities of dwellings and securities had a significant effect on wealth distribution between 1960 and 1976.

Important differences

The report also highlights important differences between different groups of wealth-owners in the make-up of their wealth. It points out that changes over time in the relative prices of different kinds of assets, as well as variations in the quantities of those assets, are liable to affect the degree of inequality in the distribution of wealth. The ownership of company ordinary shares is concentrated among the wealthiest groups and so a disproportionately large increase in share prices would lead to an increase in inequality.

The report breaks new ground in separating changes in the price of assets from the quantity of assets owned over the period 1960 to 1976. It finds that, while quantity changes were the dominant influence between 1960 and 1972, price changes, taken together, were dominant between 1972 and 1976. This was because ordinary share prices were lower in 1976 than in 1972 while house prices were higher. Both these price changes were in the direction of greater equality – less wealth in shares for the few at the top; more wealth in houses for the majority – and in view of their size they combined to dominate the scene.

Between 1960 and 1972, however, the prices of both ordinary shares and dwellings had been rising, with contrary effects on the distribution of wealth which largely cancelled each other out.

Liquefied gas supply to be investigated

Supply of liquefied petroleum gas in containers has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, consumer affair minister Sally Oppenheim said in parliament on 12 July.

She told parliament that the trade secretary John Nott had referred to the commission the supply in the United Kingdom of liquefied petroleum gas in containers of not more than 50 kg capacity and not less than 150 g capacity. In reaching his decision, he had taken into account the advice given by the Director General of Fair Trading.

The reference relates to the market for liquefied petroleum gas supplied in cylinders for industrial, commercial, domestic and leisure use. Supplies in bulk (eg by road tanker into the customer's own storage) are not included, nor is gas used as a propellant for aerosols or lighter fuel supplied in cylinders below the specified size.

Mr Nott has asked the commission to report within 18 months. Any person or organisation wishing to offer evidence should write to the Secretary, Monopolies and Mergers Commission, New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JT.

Isaac Newton telescope begins its move

The Isaac Newton telescope begins its journey from the Royal Greenwich Observatory, Herstmonceaux Castle, East Sussex, to the Canary Islands. The telescope is seen during the lifting operation carried out by G. W. Sparrow and Son using a lorry-mounted crane. The telescope was conveyed by Pickfords to the Newcastle upon Tyne premises of Grubb Parsons and Company, telescope manufacturers for refurbishing and modifications. The telescope is to be installed and commissioned at the new £15-million Roque de los Muchachos Observatory, presently under construction at La Palma. The site is considered to be one of the best star-viewing locations in the world and the telescope should be ready for use by British astronomers early in 1982.

What are these American companies doing in Scotland?

Making it in Livingston.

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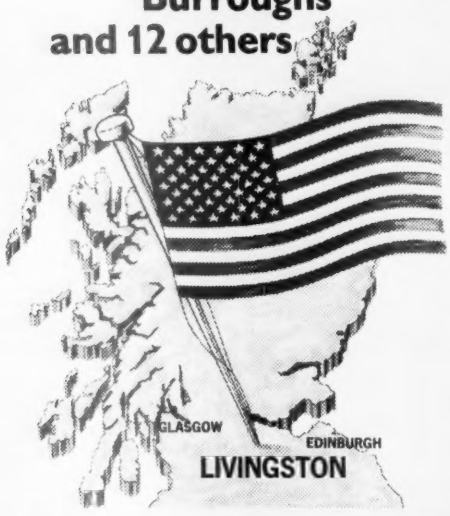

Livingston is one of Europe's most successful New Towns, placed strategically in the Central Scotland belt with close access to airports, motorways and rail networks, North Sea shipping routes, and to ample reserves of skilled and unskilled labour.

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This explains why 17 major American corporations have already set up plants in Livingston. How about joining them.

MAKE IT IN LIVINGSTON

Contact: James Pollock, Industrial Development and Estates Manager, Livingston Development Corporation, Livingston, West Lothian, Telephone: Livingston (0589) 31177
The Scottish New Towns, London Office, 19 Cockspur Street, London SW1Y 5BL. Telephone: 01-930 2631.

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Insurance industry in strong position

Britain's insurance industry's overseas earnings last year may well exceed the record of £909 million earned in 1977.

This is stated by the Department of Trade's annual report on insurance business, published on 9 July. The report says that despite problems posed by such factors as an excess of capacity over demand and a high level of claims, the industry was able to increase its worldwide activities last year and the prospect is that forthcoming figures will show record overseas earnings.

Protectionist tendencies on insurance in some parts of the world, increasing competition in those insurance markets open to international insurers, and signs of areas of worsening claims experience make the outlook for this year uncertain, the report points out, but the strong position of the industry at the end of last year should help it face the challenge.

The report also includes an account of the exercise of the department's functions under the Insurance Companies Act, and information on the implementation of the EEC non-life establishment directive and the progress of other directives; changes in membership of the secretary of state's panel of insurance advisers; further steps to bring the Insurance Brokers (Registration) Act 1977 into force, including rules made by the Insurance Brokers Registration Council; and on compulsory insurance against liability for oil pollution damage.

Government removes price control on paraffin

Price controls on paraffin have been lifted to safeguard supplies to consumers. Announcing this on 11 July David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said that he had received assurances from oil companies that the new prices would reflect only the additional cost of supply over the standard grade of burning oil.

Paraffin price control had been in force since 1973 but had proved an increasing disincentive to suppliers and retailers to continue to stock the product. Mr Howell said there was thus a risk of serious shortages next winter.

Fees for marine surveys go up

To recover increased costs and to mark a further stage in obtaining full cost recovery, the Department of Trade is increasing fees for marine surveys from 1 August and for marine examinations from 1 September.

The proportionate increases for marine surveys vary according to the type of survey. Some have been restructured to accord with the length of time normally taken to carry out the survey and this will benefit the efficient shipowner. The increases vary from about 6 per cent to nearly 40 per cent. Marine examination fees are being increased by 50 per cent.

Increased survey fees are proposed for next year to the level necessary for full recovery of costs. Another substantial increase in the fees for examinations is likely next year because they still fall far short of costs.

The order giving effect to the present increases, the Merchant Shipping (Fees) Regulations 1979 (SI 1979/798), is available from HMSO, £1.25.

New centre for advice on electricity

A 'Build electric bureau' has been opened at the Building Centre, Store Street, London WC1. The bureau will give on-the-spot advice and assistance on all aspects of electricity in buildings, with the emphasis on planning for energy management. It has been designed to give a wider service than the electrical section it replaces.

Glasgow and Stirling motorway link?

A feasibility report on a replacement for Scotland's busiest non-motorway trunk road – the present A80 trunk road between Riddrie in Glasgow and the southern terminal of the M80 at Haggs north of Cumbernauld – has been submitted to the Scottish Development Department, which is investigating options.

Guidance for small firms in Wantage

A one-day 'clinic' for small businesses is to be held in Wantage during August. Organised by the Small Firms Centre, Luton, the clinic will be held at the Jobcentre, 22 Newbury Road, Wantage on 8 August.

Automated window project gets government aid

Government assistance is being provided by the Department of Industry for an automated window production system. The development work is part of a £2.2 million programme which is being carried out by Rivers Automation, Winchester.

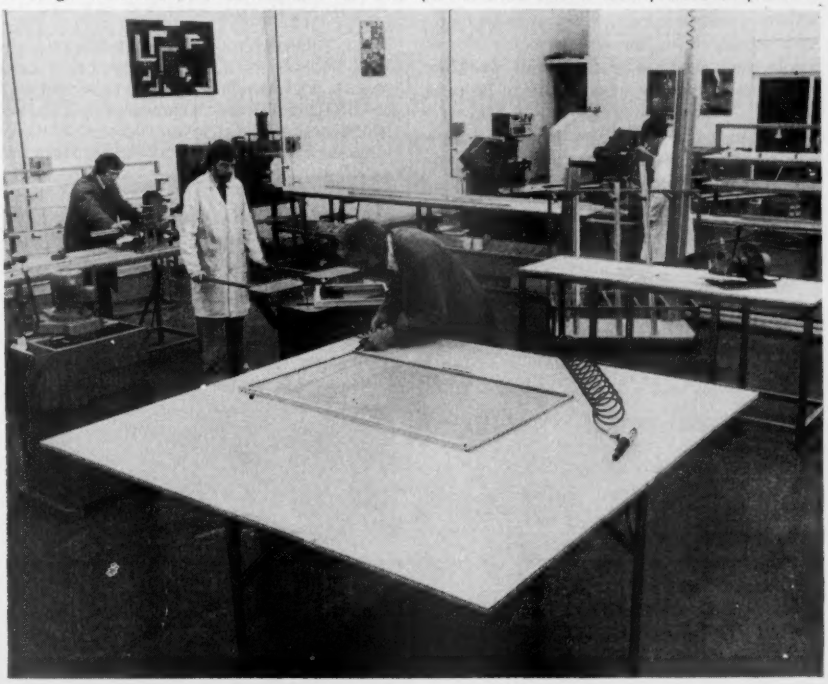
The system is being developed on a modular basis with 15 modules being required to achieve full automation. So far eight modules have been produced.

In addition to the DoI grant, the company is being supported by the National Research Development Corporation.

The export potential for automation is vast with the British window market alone standing at £200 million per year.

The most economical and productive way of setting up a window production line on a tight budget is being demonstrated in a 'model' factory set up as a permanent feature by the company at its Winchester plant. It shows how an efficient and profit orientated plant can be set up for as little as between £5,000 and £8,000.

New 'model' factory set up within Rivers Automation premises at Winchester. It provides a practical, working demonstration of how to establish and operate a low-cost window production plant.



Employment law changes proposed

Changes in the law on unfair dismissal and the handling of redundancies are proposed by the government in draft orders laid before parliament on 10 July.

The effect of the draft orders will be to:

□ change the qualifying period of service for the right to complain of unfair dismissal from the present 26 weeks to 52 weeks

□ reduce from 60 days to 30 days the period required for consultation with the trade unions and notification to the Department of Employment on redundancies involving 10 to 99 employees. Also, where a union has complained of non-compliance with the consultation requirements, the maximum award that an industrial tribunal can make is reduced from 60 days to 30 days.

Following consultation with the Confederation of British Industry, the Trades Union Congress and others, one proposal – to increase the qualifying period for unfair dismissal to 104 weeks for employees aged under 18 – will not be pursued in these orders.

Subject to approval of both houses of parliament, the orders would come into effect on 1 October. The order on unfair dismissals would apply to all terminations of employment on or after that date, and the order on the handling of redundancies would affect dismissals due to take place on or after 30 November.

Unemployment benefit to be paid fortnightly

Unemployment benefit will be paid every fortnight from September, instead of every week as at present, under regulations laid before parliament on 12 July by Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services.

The regulations, which come into force on 5 September, will allow unemployment benefit to be claimed and paid fortnightly. Claims and payments will, however, continue to be made on a weekly basis for certain categories of people, such as those on short-time working, as well as for people who choose to be paid weekly.

The Department of Employment, which pays unemployment benefit and supplementary benefit to unemployed claimants on behalf of the Department of Health and Social Security, has been carrying out trials of these arrangements at 36 offices since September 1977.

A report of these trials stated that most claimants and staff liked the fortnightly claim arrangements, and staff had more time to attend to individuals.

Vocational preparation consultations to go on

The government is to continue consultations on the ideas advanced in the vocational preparation paper 'A better start in working life'. This was announced on 12 July by Jim Lester, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment, in answer to a written parliamentary question. The paper was issued jointly by the Departments of Employment, Education and Science, Industry, Scottish Office and Welsh Office on 5 April.

Mr Lester said better preparation of young people for the world of work was important to the development of a more capable and flexible workforce. The views of those concerned on the ideas advanced in the consultative paper would be valuable to the government both as part of this discussion and as a contribution to its review of the relationship between schools, further education and training.

The government would therefore welcome views submitted by the end of the year. 'Thereafter we shall form our own views on what needs to be done, taking into account our commitment to reduce public expenditure,' Mr Lester said.

DoI advance factories

Work has started on two advance factories, one of 1350 m² and one of 2380 m² for the Department of Industry at Walney Road, Barrow.

The factories are of the terrace unit type: one is divisible into six individual units of 225 m² each, and the other is divisible into four individual units of 600 m² each. The premises should be ready for occupation next May.

Inquiries regarding lease: Mr C. Giles, Department of Industry, North West Region, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA, tel. 061-236 2171.

Moving in

Simon Plastics has occupied an advance factory of 900 m² built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Department of Industry's site at Hatchmoor industrial estate, Torrington, Devon. An immediate start was made on a 900 m² extension which is now within two months of completion. Simon Plastics is an old-established firm manufacturing plastic ventilators for window fitting. With an excellent order book, the firm anticipates employing 67 people over the next three years.

Government sales

31 July-2 August 1979 – Vehicles

Location
Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers
Walker Walton and Hanson (Dept L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (0602 54272)

Morris 1000s and Travellers, Minis, 1800s. Ford Escort estates and a variety of other cars, vans and minibuses, Land-Rovers, Austin K9 signal vans, Bedford RL and TL trucks, coaches. Antar and heavy-duty trucks by AEC and Leyland, cranes, loading shovels, dozers, tractors and various other items.

9 August – Miscellaneous stores

Location
Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Stirling

Auctioneers
Dixon and Wallace Ltd (Dept L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow (041-554 2447)

Furniture and household effects, clothing and textiles, electrical, electronic and photographic equipment, vehicles including Land-Rovers, Bedford cargo trucks and coaches, Morris and Ford vans, SNO-Tric ski scooters, cranes, fork-lift trucks, caravans, machine tools, paints and oils and a large collection of miscellaneous stores.

Catalogue price 40p, postage 15p.

Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc, are available from the respective auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale.

The tractor that's at home on land or sea

This is Talus, a semi-submersible launch and recovery vehicle that is equally at home on land or sea. It can be used for a variety of taks including launching and recovering lifeboats, flood rescue, boat handling and land reclamation. Talus, produced by M. A. Bigland (Preparations) Ltd, Knighton, Powys, is powered by a four-cylinder diesel engine and has eight forward and two reverse speeds. Several versions of the vehicle are being used by Britain's Royal National Lifeboat Institute for launch and recovery purposes and others are in service with the army.

Now you can take a pill to speak French in 24 hours.

A recent government report* suggests that British business men would be more successful abroad if they approached foreign companies in their own language.

In fact they went as far as to say, '50% of French firms give preference to foreign firms speaking French.'

Yet few British companies, it seems, invest in language training.

We can understand why.

In short, most foreign language courses are a lot of hard work.

An unfortunate state of affairs that has lead us to introduce a course of our own.

The Aiwa/Pill Language Learner. Pill stands for 'Programmed Instruction Language Learning.'

Which may sound familiar.

Since it's already made a name for itself as the fastest home-study system you can use.

Its simple books and cassettes allow you to pick up a new language from scratch in an average of only 24 study hours. (That includes German, French, Spanish and Italian. Russian takes a little longer.)

To that we have now added the Aiwa LL Teaching Machine.

Which makes things even easier.

Because it lets you record your voice while the instructor is actually speaking.

So you can play them both back together (at a slower speed, if you like) and check your progress.

Added to that, we've packed everything neatly in an executive case so you can fit in your study time whenever you're free.

Yet if all this leads you to believe it may be more expensive than others, you'll be pleasantly surprised.

At just £200, it's guaranteed not to leave your accountant speechless.

So if you'd like to know more, fill in the coupon and we'll send you a brochure.

*BOTB. MAY 1979.

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New publications

Who can lend a dime or two?

No matter which country one is considering, in the complex and competitive world of business reliable personal contacts count for a lot. Thus the emergence of an elaborate old-boy network seems to be a standard feature of business communities throughout the world. However, such networks almost invariably exclude many talented and worthy individuals and firms whose chances of becoming known and established may be severely jeopardised by such a restrictive system of communication.

In an attempt to circumvent this system as it applies to the provision of information on financial services available in the United States, Karen Zehring has compiled a detailed and valuable directory which aimes to provide up-to-date, reliable and convenient data on 'who-does-what-with-whom in finance'. Zehring, who as a director of *Business Week* and publisher of *Corporate Finance Letter* is an expert in the field, has benefited from the advice of many contacts in the business world, many of whom saw the need for such a directory.

Over 1500 questionnaires were collected from firms providing financial services, and the information they supplied has been simply and clearly arranged in 10 chapters each listing firms operating a particular financial service. These include detailed and informative entries on financial publicists; merger intermediaries; firms expert in ESOP (employee stock ownership plans); financial services provided by private lenders; investment, commercial and foreign banks; and a useful who's who at the Securities and Exchange Commission and its regional offices. The directory also contains a geographical index by city, and an index specialist personnel mentioned in the directory. It is this provision of names and private telephone numbers that distinguishes this publication and enhances its value.

Personal contacts *are* important, and any publication that both increases the available network and reduces the time spent searching for a contact with specific expertise is bound to be appreciated. The directory is handsomely produced in a sturdy ring-bound form and there are plans to up-date it annually.

The corporate finance sourcebook 1979, edited by Karen Zehring. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1979. 507 pages; ring-bound. £59.60.

Detailed study on marketing

In 'The marketing environment' John Dawson examines the types of marketing systems and processes in existence throughout the world and looks at their development. Mr Dawson's study is a detailed one including a look at marketing channels and their organisation, the demand and behaviour of consumers, and the influence of governments on the marketing process. Both retail and wholesale distribution are included. For readers with an interest in specific aspects of the subject, detailed bibliographies are provided. The text is usefully supplemented with statistics, tables and plans.

For those concerned with market research, comparative and international marketing, or the study of economic geography, this work with its comprehensive coverage should provide valuable reading.

The marketing environment, by John A. Dawson. Croom Helm, 1979. 379 pages. £14.95 (ISBN 0 85664 513 3).

How to diffuse an invention

Economists tend to regard technological change in the industrial context as comprising three main stages – the 'invention' (when the process is set in motion); 'the innovation' stage when the invention is introduced commercially; and the final stage – 'imitation' – when the process is recognised as being superior to existing technologies and is introduced to other firms. The speed by which these new techniques are disseminated to organisations seems to vary considerably. The mechanics of this 'diffusion of process innovation' are examined by Stephen Davies in his recently published work.

While Mr Davies does not underestimate the importance of the original invention, he feels that any undue delay in its implementation can have far reaching implications. 'It can be seen that whilst inventive and innovative activity may influence the "best practice" productivity levels within an economy, diffusion is necessary if these are to be translated into actual achieved productivity levels,' Mr Davies writes. He attempts to explain why the adoption of these techniques varies so much from industry to industry and even from company to company within the same industry. This, he feels, may go some way to explaining variations in performance and productivity between industries or even between nations.

The author uses examples from some 22 process innovations introduced in the United Kingdom since the war, and these subsequently form the basis of a theoretical model which provides predictions at both the firm and industry level.

Although primarily a theoretical book, the implications of diffusion discussed should provide valuable reading to all those involved directly or indirectly in the implications of new industrial processes at both local and national level.

The diffusion of process innovations, by Stephen Davies. Cambridge University Press, 1979. xiv, 193 pages. £12.50. (ISBN 0 521 221 93 5).

If you want to install a computer . . .

The rapid growth of the computer industry in recent years has led to a complex diversity of equipment suitable for a vast variety of work. Newcomers to the field considering installing a computer find themselves faced with a mind-boggling avalanche of technical facts, jargon and strange acronyms. Jack Bender, who has spent his career in the computer world, has written a book to take such newcomers step-by-step through the possible pitfalls. Aimed primarily at business executives and students working with computers for the first time, its clear, simple language should have more general appeal, enabling anyone to obtain a quick grasp of the basic computing principles. The title of 'layman's guide' is therefore fully justified.

Advice is provided on specific aspects such as research, weighing up the pros and cons of installations, and how to cope once the system has been installed. One of the book's main assets is its commonsense approach to a subject which tends to be all too easily obscured by terminology.

The book emphasises that those intending to install a computer should adopt a critical approach and carry out their own evaluation of equipment, rather than relying solely on the advice of 'experts'. This is a practical down-to-earth guide with a few, clear helpful diagrams strategically placed in the text.

A layman's guide to installing a small business computer, by Jack Bender. Petrocelli Books (distributed in the UK by McGraw-Hill) 1978. 118 pages. £7.50 (ISBN 0 89433 097 7).

A library for exporters

Trade and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world, including the UK, are available for reference in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368/369, telex 886143 (DTI Export LDN). A modern well-equipped library of over 100 000 volumes, it has a public reading room equipped with microfiche readers and photocopying facilities. Among the documents available are foreign trade directories covering some 170 countries and selected trade fair catalogues. The library is open from 09.00 to 17.30, Monday to Friday (last passes for the building are issued at 17.15).

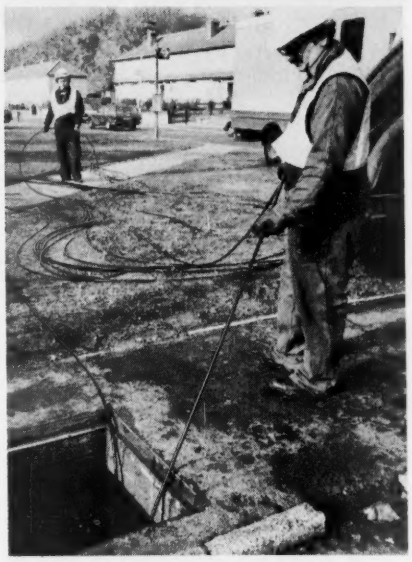
Technology news

Optical-fibre telecommunication goes commercial

Optical-fibre telephone transmission equipment and cables for five routes in England and Wales are to be supplied and installed for the Post Office by a £1.5 million order placed with Plessey Telecommunications Ltd. Plessey is to manufacture the 14 transmission systems required for the routes with BICC Telecommunication Cables Ltd as sub-contractor providing the optical-fibre cable sub-systems.

The contract will demonstrate the ability of Plessey and BICC to supply equipment over all types of terrain – in underground ducts, over aerial routes and underwater. The routes in Wales are Corris to Dolgellau (16 km), Corris to Tywyn (23 km) and Corris to Machynlleth (9 km). These and a 9 km route from Brownhills to Walsall will operate at 8Mbit/s allowing 120 telephone channels. A further route from Guildford to Reading (53 km) is 34 Mbit/s allowing 480 channels.

The Brownhills route is due to be in service in September 1980. Following this, the Welsh systems will be commissioned and the Guildford route is due to be in service in 1982.



Installing the Maidenhead to Slough optical-fibre cable.

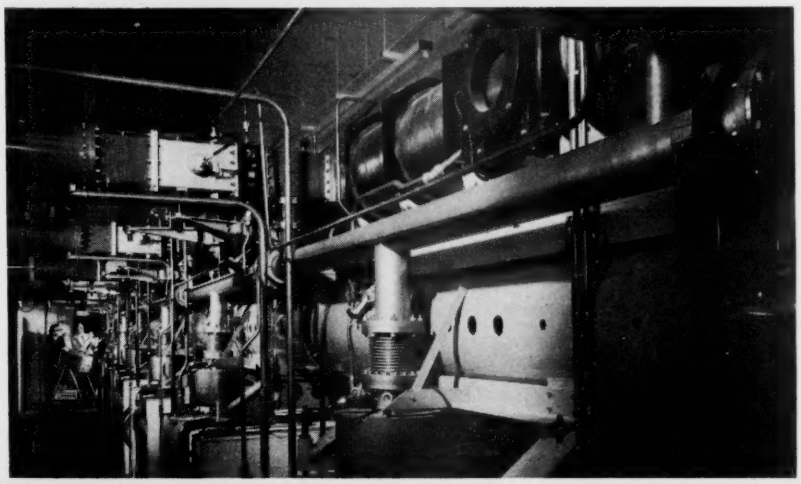
Optical fibres use very thin glass strands to transmit signals in place of conventional copper and aluminium wires. Compared with their thin metallic counterparts, they offer major advantages including wide bandwidths and freedom from electrical interference. Much greater spacing between transmission terminals and repeaters – which boost the signal – is also achieved and for these reasons optical-fibre cables will increasingly take over from copper and aluminium cables.

A fully engineered 8 Mbit/s 14 km optical-fibre system between Maidenhead and Slough was demonstrated by BICC and Plessey on 12 July. The commissioning of this system marked the end of an eight-year research and development phase and the beginning of commercial exploitation of optical-fibre systems. The demonstration included the simultaneous transmission of voice and facsimile over the optical-fibre system.

The system is designed to operate at the CCITT/CEPT rate of 8.448 Mbit/s and will provide a bearer for 120 high-grade telephone circuits to international standards. With one intermediate repeater, it has been installed in an operating environment using ducts and equipment rooms provided by the Post Office and is being used to confirm margins of performance, stability and the long-term reliability of optical-fibre systems in a working environment.

Harwell enters new phase of neutron physics

A new £4 million 136 MeV electron linear accelerator (Linac) commissioned on 6 July is an advanced tool that will be used mainly for nuclear physics research at the Harwell laboratory of the UK Atomic Energy Authority. It will enable scientists to pursue to new levels of understanding the area of neutron physics that is of main relevance to the development of nuclear power. The new Linac will also be used for electron and gamma-ray irradiation studies and the study of solid and liquid-state physics using neutron beams which, with the advent of the new facility, enters an advanced phase in the UK.



Girls find prospects in industry appealing

Over 100 sixth form girls went to Bradford University on 5 July for a two-day conference and found out that industry was for them. The event, organised by Bradford University, was sponsored jointly by the Department of Industry, the Engineering Industry Training Board and the Equal Opportunities Commission.

The girls heard talks on the opportunities and challenges of management and engineering; the importance of subject and university choices; and some thought-provoking words on women's experience in industry. They saw films and an exhibition by major employers on opportunities for women, and took part in some live technology experiments. Most of their time was spent in discussion groups looking at particular aspects of the educational, social and industrial contexts in which their choices were to be made.

The message that came through from the group reports was that these girls thought industry did have interesting opportunities to offer and that girls did have the requisite qualities to do well in management and engineering. But they also stressed the need for more information from careers teachers, and invited industry to 'come out and sell itself' if employers really were keen to employ their talents.

Further details about the conference and similar initiatives are available from Kyla Windeyer, Department of Industry, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB, tel. 01-212 5772.

Scottish symposium on laboratory fume cupboards

In response to requests from laboratory staff and building contractors in private industry, the Department of Industry's Laboratory of the Government Chemist and the directorate of Scottish services of the Property Services Agency are jointly sponsoring on laboratory fume cupboards. It will be held in Falkirk on 31 October and follows a similar event held for government and allied organisations, which attracted over 200 delegates.

The symposium will include all aspects of work on fume cupboards including their installation, performance, design, removal and disposal. It will also cover the problems of associated dust work and dispersion of the effluent into the atmosphere.

Speakers are being drawn from the Health and Safety Executive, Laboratory of the Government Chemist, Warren Spring Laboratory, Medical Research Council, Risley Nuclear Power Development Establishment and the hazardous materials service of UK Atomic Energy Authority and the universities of Leeds and Glasgow.

The fee for the day's symposium is £16. Further information is available from Miss J. R. McCall. PSA, Room 713, Directorate of Scottish Services, Argyle House, 3 Lady Lawson Street, Edinburgh EH3 9SD.

Mineral fibre exposure proposals published

New control limits for airborne concentrations of man-made mineral fibres are proposed in a discussion document published on Thursday by the Health and Safety Commission. These fibres, which include glass fibre, rock and slag wool, are widely used as substitutes for natural fibres such as asbestos.

The report, 'Man-made mineral fibres' (HMSO, 50p), recommends that a fibre-count control limit of five fibres per millilitre of air should be introduced to minimise the inhalation of respirable fibres (less than three micrometres in diameter). In addition, the mass concentration of fibres should not exceed five milligrams per cubic metre of air. The threshold limit value for 'nuisance dusts' which is currently applied is 10 milligrams of total dust per cubic metre. In any case, the report says, no exposure should be considered acceptable if it can reasonably practicably be prevented or reduced.

While the report considers that both the mass concentration and fibre count control limits should apply simultaneously, it is likely that for a particular product one of the two control limits would be more appropriate than the other. Cross checks at suitable intervals would, however, be required to ensure compliance with both.

The commission's advisory committee on toxic substances is inviting comments on the recommendations before taking any decision on future policy.

DoI consultancy service gains productivity pay-off

Assisted consultancy on manufacturing methods is being or has been provided for some 800 firms by the manufacturing advisory service (MAS) set up by the Department of Industry in September 1977. Substantial savings in production costs and increased output are reported by companies who have used the service. Atlas Hydraulic Loaders, Dymar Electronics and MSE Scientific Instruments are three such firms.

The manufacturing advisory service was set up by the department to help small and medium sized companies in the engineering sector of manufacturing industry to increase their efficiency by adopting modern but well proven manufacturing methods. The service is operated on behalf of the department by the Production Engineering Research Association (Pera) under a five-year contract with a total value of £9 million. Up to 15 man-days of consultancy are available free of charge to factories employing between 80 and 1000 and a further 15 man-days can be provided at half cost.

Companies applying for the service are visited by some recently retired senior industrialists of wide engineering management experience together with a Pera representative. During this visit the most suitable course of action is decided in close collaboration with the factory management. Since starting operations in 1977 nearly 1000 firms have been visited with an over 80 per cent response on both visits and projects.

The subsequent consultancy work which is provided on a fully confidential basis is carried out either by Pera or by some other source of specialist advice. Up to the present about half the projects have been undertaken by Pera and the remainder by other organisations such as industrial research associations, commercial research organisations and consultancy firms.

Specialist advice is available on a very wide range of manufacturing activities including machining and machine tool selection, tooling, assembly, quality assurance, production planning and control, process planning, materials handling and factory layout.

Following completion of the work the senior industrialist visits the firm again to establish that a satisfactory report has been received. Subsequently up to three technical inquiries can be answered without charge, and these may be spread over a period of time. Over 150 inquiries have been dealt with so far.

Further information is available from the Manufacturing Advisory Service, Pera, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire LE13 0PB, tel. Melton Mowbray 4133, telex 34684.

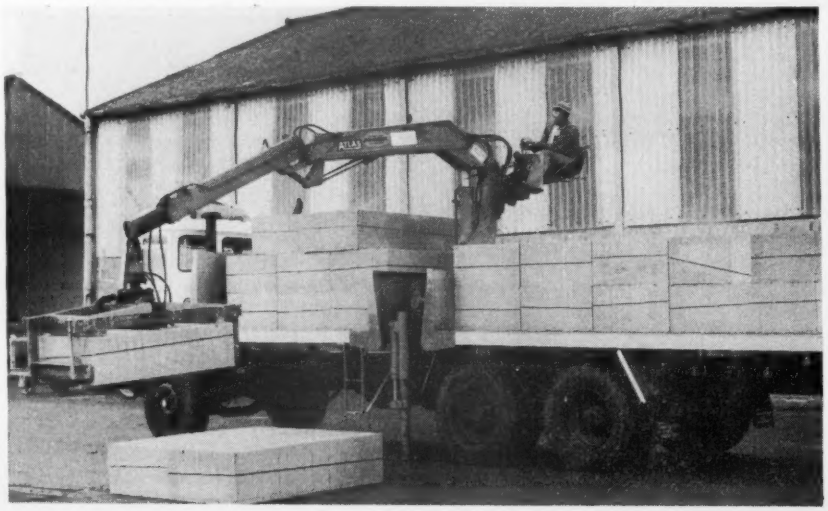
Production increased by 25 per cent

Atlas Hydraulic Loaders Ltd of Blackwood, Lanarkshire, has increased production of its lorry-mounted hydraulic cranes by more than 25 per cent following a review by MAS of its production control procedures and changes in a production bonus scheme. Capacity has also been freed for the manufacture of additional spares and the company intends to increase the number of people employed at the factory.

Atlas currently employs about 125 production personnel and is planning to increase this number to 135, due to a continuing increase in sales demand. At present, the company supplies approximately 40 per cent of the British market for the particular type of crane manufactured at Blackwood. About 60 per cent of the factory's output is exported.

At the time of the survey, consideration was being given at group level to the possibility of extending the factory at Blackwood. After the company had been approached by MAS and had accepted an invitation to make use of the service, terms were agreed for a study of the company's production control requirements. Advice was also to be provided on immediate changes in the production control system to

Production target for Atlas' lorry-mounted cranes was achieved within four weeks.



obtain short-term benefits, and that a timescale would be drawn up for the full implementation of recommendations arising from the project.

The nine man-day assignment was undertaken by a firm of consultants. Early in the study, opportunities were observed for modifications in the company's production bonus scheme. Management's response was immediate and positive. With the full co-operation of production operatives, amendments were made in the bonus scheme. This has resulted in more effective use of productive time and, subsequently, to changes in the pattern of shift-working with benefit to all concerned.

The report submitted to Atlas on completion of the investigations included a constructive analysis of the existing production control system, as well as recommendations for short- and long-term changes to increase effectiveness. A time-table for implementation of the proposals was put forward.

Atlas began to implement the proposals shortly after receiving the report and within four weeks had achieved the previously agreed weekly production target for completed cranes. In addition, it has been possible to manufacture the additional spare parts required to maintain full after-sales service, which plays an important part in the company's standing with its customers. The growth in output has also necessitated an increase in the number of staff involved in sales and after-sales service activities. It is expected that 10 additional people will be recruited for this purpose.

As a direct result of the achievement in meeting the revised output targets, consideration is being given to transferring the production of the group's 3006 range of cranes for the world market to the Blackwood factory. It has therefore been decided to extend the factory. Another potential benefit is the possibility of reducing the amount of overtime worked without any reduction in the operatives' earnings.

Data processing raises turnover

Dymar Electronics Ltd of Watford has selected and installed a £70,000 data processing system following an advisory project arranged by MAS. Good progress has already been made by Dymar in making effective use of the new computer, which was installed in December 1978.

A master file of all components has been established to assist engineering staff concerned with design and to facilitate the updating of drawings. A product structure file is currently being created and some trial runs have been made in connection with one of Dymar's range of products. Computerised purchases, sales and other ledgers are also being produced monthly.

The use of the computer for control purposes is being steadily extended to other company activities. Dymar is expecting to control more effectively the amount of work in progress and to raise turnover without increasing inventory. It is hoped this year to increase turnover by 25 per cent without any growth in inventory and six months into the year the company says that it is well above target.

Dymar designs and manufactures high quality two-way radio-telephone systems. The

Communications centre in London uses Dymo advanced radio-communications control system in providing a 24-hour, seven-day radio secretarial service.

supply of equipment with specification variations forms a large proportion of its business. Founded in 1964, Dymar intitially designed sets for other companies, but started its own manufacturing activities in 1968. The company has continued to grow and today employs 250 people.

As output has expanded, the problems of materials control have inevitably become more complex. About 6000 different items are now bought-in from various suppliers. The company itself has reviewed data processing techniques and, when offered an opportunity by MAS to have an advisory project undertaken by specialists without charge, requested that a computer feasibility study should be undertaken. The objectives of the 11 man-day study included determining which of the company's systems could benefit from the use of a computer and drawing up a specification of prospective systems.

After the company had reviewed the report on the survey, it commissioned through MAS a second advisory project to obtain assistance in selecting a computer system to meet defined requirements, and in considering the organisational changes that would be necessary to accommodate the system.

Costs cut and output increased

MSE Scientific Instruments Ltd of Crawley, Sussex, has made substantial savings in production costs and raised output by implementing recommendations made in the course of an advisory project arranged and paid for by MAS. Some of the recommendations put forward were initiated without delay for a capital investment in the region of £10,000, and equipment was delivered and installed in November/December 1978.

Results to date indicate an increase in production of a minimum of 10 per cent in one section of the factory with a reduction of 50 per cent in the number of people employed in that section. All the employees concerned have been re-deployed elsewhere in the factory.

The company employs over 600 people in the manufacture of a range of laboratory centrifuges at its Crawley factory. Its customers include health authorities, research organisations and industrial laboratories. About 60 per cent of the output is exported.

Control panels for the centrifuges are assembled in a panel wiring shop by a team of about 40 people. The company itself had been examining opportunities for improving productivity in the panel wiring shop when MAS offered to make available the services of a suitably experienced consultant without charge. The company accepted this offer and following discussion with MAS representatives who visited the factory, requested that a study should be made of methods, equipment and operations. Throughout the assignment company technologists and members of the management team worked closely with the consultant and played an important part in the formulation of recommendations for action.

The panel wiring shop consists of three main sections concerned with cable harnesses, printed circuit boards, general cable assemblies and panel equipment assemblies. The panels are usually assembled in batches ranging from five to 50. Following a close study of the manufacturing activities involved it was concluded that significant savings could be made in the preparation of cables for assembly and in the production of printed circuit boards.

Changes have been made in existing methods of production which take account of the current product mix and of an increase which has taken place in the volume of repetitive activity. In addition, new equipment has been installed for the assembly of printed circuit boards which presents components for automatic assembly in accordance with a pre-planned sequence programmed into the machine. Some assembly operations have been broken down into elements to allow work to be done repetitively and therefore more efficiently.

When all recommendations have been fully implemented the total economic benefits are expected to be in the region of about £30,000 per annum for a capital investment in the region of £50,000.

Circuit board assembly is more efficient with new component locater machines.

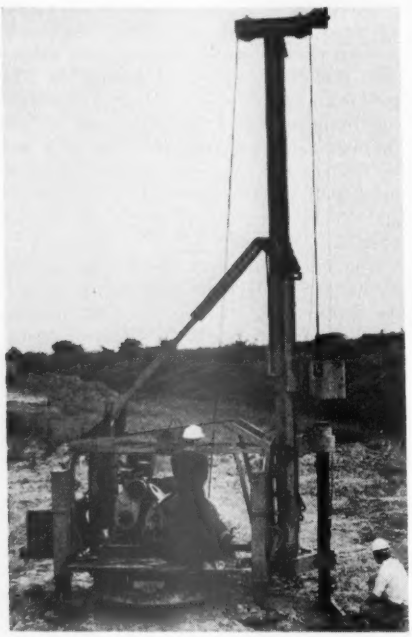
New products

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Mini-pile system for difficult sites

A mini-pile system offering economical permanently cased piles with small loads has been introduced by GKN Keller Foundations, Ryton, Coventry. The system fulfils a need in the building industry where increasing use of new lighter materials with increased strength has necessitated the use of lower capacity piles in foundation schemes. The GKN mini-pile rig, which is self-propelled, allows piling to be carried out on previously inaccessible sites and also sites which have severely restricted headroom.



Self-propelled GKN mini-pile rig.

Able to work with a minimum headroom of 4.5 m, the system caters for piles of 160 mm to 305 mm diameters offering load characteristics from between 150 kN to 350 kN. The mini rigs can work in confined spaces and the smallest can be manoeuvred through gaps as narrow as 2 m.

Further information: circle 546

Paint spraying controlled by tv

A new version of the Videospray tv-controlled paint spraying system has been introduced by Lektrodesigns, Camberley, Surrey.

A closed-circuit television camera is used to monitor the size of and shape of the paint strokes for each individual component on a conveyor and the data is fed to an electronic control module which determines the exact coating pattern required to cover the workpiece alone, regardless of shape. It then ensures that the predetermined coating pattern is activated only when the workpiece is presented to the reciprocating spray guns.

The main advantages of the Videospray system are a reduction in paint usage and the ability to load consecutively a variety of product shapes. This eliminates the need to paint in batches. Noticeable reductions in booth cleaning times through a build-up of waste paint and booth pollution are also achieved.

Further information: circle 547

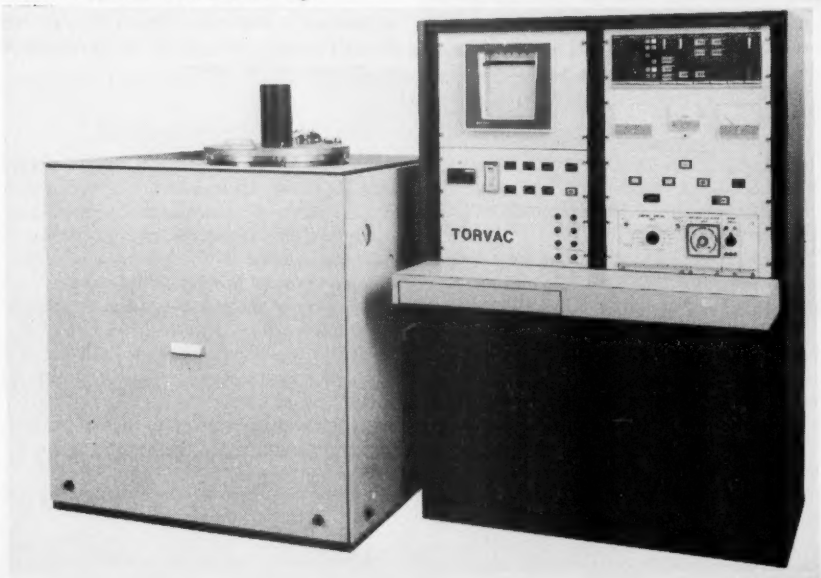
Vacuum furnaces with extra-high-temperature capability for specialised applications

Torvac has introduced two new vacuum furnaces, the series 16HT/1700 and series 16HT/2000, offering extra-high-temperature capabilities for the vacuum heat treatment and brazing of specialised components in applications such as aerospace, electronics and nuclear engineering. The new furnaces are based on Torvac's series 16 product. For temperatures of up to 1700°C, the series 16HT/1700 uses molybdenum as the basic material for hot-zone construction, while the series 16HT/2000 incorporates a tungsten furnace element, and both types have larger power supplies compared with the standard 1400°C system.

High-temperature operation means that the new furnaces can handle high-temperature refractory materials – aircraft engine or nuclear-reactor components, for example – as well as the glass-metal seals found in electronics and instrumentation applications.

Further information: circle 548

Extra-high-temperature capabilities for vacuum heat treatment and brazing.



Pneumatic grinders cut noise levels

A redesigned range of heavy duty, horizontal pneumatic hand-grinders has been introduced by CompAir Industrial Ltd. Low noise level and safety controls provide an improved working environment for the operator and other personnel in close proximity. The grinders are designed for a variety of functions including fettling of welds, castings, and general purpose fabrication work.

The range comprises two models: the 4HGA version which has a 100 mm abrasive wheel suitable for operation up to 8500 rpm and the 6HGA a 150 mm wheel grinder for speeds up to 6000 rpm. The operating speeds are carefully chosen to give the best cutting action of the wheels, consistent with the long life of the tool.

A feature of the redesigned range is the silencer device which reduces significantly the noise generated by the pneumatic system during grinding operation. It also eliminates the high run down noise normally associated with larger machines.

The HGA pneumatic grinders incorporate a twin control safety throttle. The tool will remain safe and inoperative should the trigger be accidently touched. In order to actuate the drive system, both the hand trigger and finger controlled push button must be depressed. Both control devices are easily operated by one hand while the other supports and guides the grinder.

Further information: circle 549

Parliament

Monday, 9 July

Anglo-French trade balance

Renée Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what action was being taken to reverse the large imbalance of trade between Great Britain and France; and if he would consider asking the French drastically to reduce the level of imports coming into the United Kingdom.

Mr Parkinson replied that the government's policies were aimed at providing an economic climate which would encourage UK manufacturers to take advantage of the market opportunities existing both in the United Kingdom and abroad in order to improve our balance of trade. Action to restrict imports from another EEC member state would be contrary to article 30 of the treaty of Rome.

Christmas card imports

Robert Atkins (Preston North) asked, what was the estimated total number of Christmas cards produced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which were imported into the United Kingdom in 1976, 1977 and 1978.

Mr Parkinson replied that no pictorial greetings cards of any kind originating in the USSR were imported in 1976 and 1977. The number of Christmas and other pictorial greetings cards of Russian origin imported in 1978 was 25.5 million.

Microelectronics training

Jim Marshall (Leicester South) asked what steps the government was taking to use microelectronic technology (namely, Prestel) to provide mass training in microelectronics, in view of the acute shortage of microelectronic skills in industry.

Mr Mitchell replied that the Department of Industry had given full support to the development of a programme to use Prestel for microelectronics training undertaken by computer analysts and programmers. The programme was now reaching an advanced stage and the department would welcome more active co-operation with major enterprises in both the public and private sectors who had critical needs for training in the new technology.

Microprocessor technology exhibition

Jim Marshall (Leicester South) also asked what plans the government had for the exhibition on microprocessor technology mounted by the Department of Industry under the microprocessor award programme at Congress House on 30 May on the occasion of the TUC consultation conference on employment and technology; and to which trade union audiences it had been shown to date.

Mr Mitchell said that the department's exhibition on microprocessor technology had been shown to the following unions up to date – APEX, EMA, STUC, EEPTU, WTUC, ASTMS, POEU, and NALGO. Over 10 000 trades union officers and representatives had seen the exhibition and over 525 had asked for specific follow up material. The department hoped to take the exhibition to the TGWU conference at Scarborough and the TUC congress at Blackpool in September.

Springsweep

Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked what had been the total expenditure to date, on the development by Warren Spring Laboratory, of its oil-collection device 'Springsweep'; how many of the units were now on order; who was manufacturing them; what was the price per unit; and where did this equipment satisfy the Department of Trade as to its technical ability to fulfil its design criteria.

Mr Tebbit replied that the total expenditure to date on the development by the Warren Spring Laboratory of its 'Springsweep' oil collection system was approximately £145,000. His department had made financial provisions for the acquisition of six of these systems. None had yet been ordered pending receipt of the laboratory's project report, which would enable his department's marine pollution control unit to satisfy itself about the technical performance of the system.

Import of EEC steel

Michael Brown (Brigg and Scunthorpe) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, if he would hold discussions with other EEC trade ministers with a view to negotiating a reduction in the level of imports of steel rods and bars from other EEC countries.

Mr Parkinson said it would not be compatible with the principles of the treaty of Paris (ECSC) to attempt to restrict sales of steel rods and bars between one member state and another.

Members of NEB

Philip Holland (Carlton) asked for the qualifications, including previous appointments in the selection of ministers, the full time occupation and other government appointments held by each member of the National Enterprise Board.

Mr Marshall said that the Industry Act 1975 did not prescribe the qualifications required of members of the National Enterprise Board: this was a matter for the judgement of the secretary of state making the appointment. Members held, or had held, the following posts to which appointment was a matter for ministers:

Sir Leslie Murphy	Former member of the Royal Commission on the distribution of income and wealth; member of National Economic Development Council (NEDC)
Mr A. G. Frame	Former member of the Central Electricity Generating Board
Mrs C. Caroline Miles	Member, Monopolies and Mergers Commission
Mr J. R. S. Morris	Director, British Nuclear Fuels Ltd; former member Nuclear Power Advisory Board; member Advisory Council for Energy Conservation
Lord Scanlon	Chairman, Engineering Training Board; member of the Gas Corporation; member of the Metrication Board; former member of NEDC; member of Government Committee of Inquiry into Teaching of Maths in Primary and Secondary Schools in England and Wales
Mr D. Basnett	Former member of Royal Commission on the Press; former member of Royal Commission on Penal Reform; former member Commission on the Constitution; member of NEDC
Mr J. A. Gardiner	Member of Inquiry into the UK Prison Services; previously member of British Airways Board; member of BBC Committee for Industrial Affairs

The principal occupations of the members of the National Enterprise Board were as follows:

Mr D. Basnett	General secretary and treasurer, General and Municipal Workers Union
Mr A. G. Frame	Joint deputy chairman and chief executive, Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation
Mr J. A. Gardiner	Chief executive, The Laird Group Ltd
Mr J. Lyons	General secretary, Engineers' and Managers' Association
Mrs C. Miles	Economic and industrial consultant
Mr J. R. S. Morris	Deputy chairman, National Enterprise Board
Sir Leslie Murphy	Chairman, National Enterprise Board
Lord Scanlon	Retired
Sir Leslie Smith	Chairman BOC International Ltd
Sir Jack Wellings	Chairman and managing director, The 600 Group

Waste Management Advisory Council

Philip Holland (Carlton) asked for the qualifications, including previous appointments in the selection of ministers, the full time occupation and other government appointments held by each member of the Waste Management Advisory Council.

Mr Mitchell gave the following information:

Mr J. J. Benn	Chairman and chief executive, Reed Paper and Board Ltd
Mr J. M. Bissett	Director, James Moores Ltd; president, British Reclamation Industries Confederation
Mr R. Bottini	Former general secretary National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers
Mr T. Burke	Executive director, Friends of the Earth
Mr J. R. Crane	Assistant managing director, IMI Ltd; past-president of British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation
Rt Hon Lord Darling of Hillsborough	Member of parliament for Hillsborough (Sheffield) 1950-74; Minister of Sate, Board of Trade 1964-68; member of the BRIC executive council
Mrs Janet Graham	Member of the National Federation of Consumer Groups
Mr V. C. Hender	Managing director, United Glass Ltd
Mr D. B. Huffam	Vice-chairman Metal Box Ltd and chairman, British Tin Box Manufacturers Federation; member of the Industry Committee for Packaging and the Environment
Mr T. Middlebrooke	Works manager, refuse disposal department, London Borough of Camden; member of Nalgo
Mr C. Mort	Managing director, Thos W. Ward Ltd
Mr J. Skitt	County waste disposal engineer, Staffordshire County Council
Mr E. V. Southam	Director, Dickinson Robinson Group; chairman CBI Industrial Waste Panel and member of CBI environmental and technical legislation committee
Mr G. A. Thomas	Chief environment officer, South Yorkshire County Council
Dr G. H. Thomson	Former administrative co-ordinator, BP Chemicals International
Councillor Rear Admiral R. C. P. Wainwright	Member of Stratford upon Avon District Council, Warwickshire
Baroness White	President, Council for the Protection of Rural Wales

Dr Robert Berry, director of the National Anti-Waste Programme attends council meetings ex officio as a ministerial adviser.

Members of the Waste Management Advisory Council were appointed by his predecessors in office who no doubt took into account their experience and qualifications. The following members of the council hold other government appointments:

Baroness White	Chairman, Land Authority for Wales; member, Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, University Grants Committee and British Waterways Board
Janet Graham	Member, Metrication Board consumer safeguards group
Mr R. N. Bottini	Member, Clean Air Council, South East Electricity Board, Advisory Committee on Toxic Substances, Central Arbitration Committee, Meat and Livestock Commission and Commission on Energy and the Environment; arbitrator on Arbitration and Conciliation Advisory Services

Price Commission membership

Philip Holland (Carlton) asked for a list of the full time occupation and other government appointments held by each member of the Price Commission.

Mrs Oppenheim gave the following information:

	Principal occupation
Chairman (full time)	
Charles Williams	—
Deputy chairmen (part time)	
John Hughes	Principal-elect, Ruskin College, Oxford

Ministers

Department of Industry

Secretary of State: Sir Keith Joseph
Ministers of State: Adam Butler
Lord Trenchard
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Michael Marshall
David Mitchell

Department of Trade

Secretary of State: John Nott
Ministers of State: Sally Oppenheim
Cecil Parkinson
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Norman Tebbit
Reginald Eyre

Leslie R. Pincott	Retired managing director, Esso Petroleum Company
Seamus Sweetman, MBE	Retired vice-chairman of Unilever Ltd
Members (part time)	
Mollie Bray	Housewife
Brenda Dean	Member, national executive, Sogat
The Lord Donnet of Balgay	Chairman, Scottish Transport Group
Ian Hay Davison	Managing partner, Arthur Anderson and Co
Harry Hill	Chairman, International Division, Beecham Products
Sir Nick Larmour	Retired Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Roger Opie	Fellow, New College, Oxford
Ronald Richardson	Retired deputy chairman of the Electricity Council
Rachel Waterhouse	Housewife

	Present part time government appointments (other than the Price Commission)
Chairman (full time)	—
Deputy chairmen (part time)	
John Hughes	Member, the Industrial Development Advisory Board
Leslie R. Pincott	Vice-chairman, Remploy Ltd
Members (part time)	
Brenda Dean	Member, the Printing and Publishing Industry Training Board; member, Women's National Commission; member, Supplementary Benefits Commission; member, Industrial Tribunal Panel
The Lord Donnet of Balgay	Member, Scottish Economic Council
Roger Opie	Member, Monopolies and Mergers Commission
Rachel Waterhouse	Member, National Consumer Council; ministerial nominee, Potato Marketing Board; member, Advisory Council on Asbestos

Tuesday, 10 July

RTP exceptions

Mr T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would increase the exceptions in the restrictive trade practices legislation 1956 to 1978 to permit arrangements designed to encourage energy conservation.

Mrs Oppenheim said she would not. The Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976, which applied generally to arrangements which contained restrictions of a type which limited competition, already enabled the Director General of Fair Trading to seek a direction from the secretary of state not to proceed against an arrangement with insignificant restrictions. Section 29 of the act also empowered the secretary of state to exempt specific proposed agreements which appeared to him to offer certain benefits and to be of substantial importance to the national economy.

Competition bill

Mr T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) also asked to what extent command paper 7512, dated 27 March, 'A review of restrictive trade practices policy', would form the basis for legislation; and whether it would be embodied in the Competition Bill.

Mrs Oppenheim replied that as part of the government's wider review of competition policy it would review the proposals in the consultative document 'A review of restrictive trade practices policy' (Cmnd 7512) and any comments received on it. It intended shortly to introduce a Competition Bill which would include new provisions for the investigation and control of anti-competitive practices.

MAP

Michael Morris (Northampton South) asked for a list of the institutions, firms and other bodies currently in receipt of government support under the microprocessor application project for: a *industrial awareness and training,* b *consultancy support and initial feasibility studies and* c *microprocessor application support.*

Mr Mitchell said that the numbers of recipients of the different forms of government support under the microprocessor application project were too large to enumerate. Approximately 800 firms, institutions and other bodies had so far received government support of one kind or another under MAP.

Steel imports

Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked for a list of the total volume of imports of tool steels, high speed steels, and stainless steel bars, during the first five months of the current year showing the principal countries of origin, and giving the comparable figures for 1978 and 1977.

Mr Parkinson gave the following tables, showing identifiable imports of these special steels in total for January to May 1979, analysed by country of consignment for January to March 1979 (the latest period for which detailed information by country was available) and for the same periods in 1977 and 1978.

1 BARS AND RODS (EXCLUDING WIRE ROD) OF STAINLESS OR HEAT-RESISTING STEEL — Tonnes

	Jan-May 1977	Jan-May 1978	Jan-May 1979
Total	5 594	5 918	4 677
	Jan-Mar 1977	Jan-Mar 1978	Jan-Mar 1979
Total	3 196	3 656	2 531
of which consigned from:			
Italy	426	1 030	573
France	238	370	521
Federal Republic of Germany	791	757	511
Spain	866	622	309
Austria	120	231	177
Brazil	—	19	159
Sweden	78	86	111
United States	43	113	53
Japan	470	196	44
Norway	114	98	—
Czechoslovakia	—	83	—
Other countries	50	51	73

2 BARS AND RODS (INCLUDING WIRE ROD) OF HIGH SPEED STEEL — Tonnes

	Jan-May 1977	Jan-May 1978	Jan-May 1979
Total	1 958	1 947	2 048
	Jan-Mar 1977	Jan-Mar 1978	Jan-Mar 1979
Total	1 168	1 168	1 100
of which consigned from:			
Sweden	674	701	579
Federal Republic of Germany	126	92	191
France	184	151	177
Austria	121	180	95
Czechoslovakia	8	9	32
Japan	—	11	11
Netherlands	37	21	1
Other countries	18	4	14

3 BARS AND RODS OF OTHER ALLOY STEEL (INCLUDING TOOL, DIE AND MAGNET STEEL) (Excludes high speed, free-cutting, mangano-silicon and clad or surface-worked steel) — Tonnes

	Jan-May 1977	Jan-May 1978	Jan-May 1979
Total	15 387	15 420	18 727
	Jan-Mar 1977	Jan-Mar 1978	Jan-Mar 1979
Total	8 995	9 659	10 096
of which consigned from:			
France	3 118	3 030	3 720
Federal Republic of Germany	601	2 157	2 107
Italy	965	515	1 283
Netherlands	127	536	824
Finland	1 368	1 403	724
Sweden	1 118	734	609
Austria	759	253	207
Spain	297	309	187
Japan	558	222	171
United States	34	189	141
Irish Republic	31	32	47
Switzerland	—	84	43
Belgium-Luxembourg	4	40	19
Other countries	16	155	14

Notes

Tool steel is not separately distinguished in the overseas trade statistics but (with the exception of carbon tool steel) is included with figures for other alloy steel.

Owing to changes in the detailed classification of the trade statistics, the figures for 1978 and 1979 are not strictly comparable with those for 1977, but the discrepancy is believed to be small.

Comparable information by country of origin is not available for the period January-March 1979.

Fishing vessel orders

John Home Robertson (Berwick and East Lothian) asked how many boatyards had no further orders on their books for new fishing vessels when boats which were at present under construction were completed in Scotland and the rest of Great Britain, respectively, how many fishing boat builders were expected to go out of business during the next six months; and how many redundancies would be created in this sector.

Mr Marshall replied that 10 fishing vessels of 100 gross registered tons and over were under construction in Scotland and six in the rest of Great Britain. There were no firm orders for this size of vessel after these were completed. He had no information about smaller vessels. The government had made no forecast of future orders for fishing vessels or the number of builders who might go out of business. It was, however, concerned at the decline in orders for fishing vessels in the UK and was anxious to end quickly the present uncertainty about future support to the fishing industry. Builders of larger vessels, those of over about 150 tones, were eligible to apply for intervention fund support.

Wednesday, 11 July

Shipbuilding labour force

Jock Bruce-Gardyne (Knutsford) asked what had been the percentage contraction in the labour force of British Shipbuilders since nationalisation; and what had been the corresponding figure for the contraction in the shipbuilding labour force in each of the member countries of the European community over the same period.

Mr Marshall replied that from July 1977 to March 1979 British Shipbuilders' total employment on merchant and naval work in merchant years contracted by 5 per cent, while employment on merchant shipbuilding fell by 25 per cent. Comparison with contraction in other EEC member states was difficult, because of different methods of compiling statistics. However, the table below set out the percentage contraction in other member states, based upon OECD figures for labour directly employed by merchant shipbuilding yards. Unless otherwise stated the period of contraction was from June 1977 to March 1979:

	Per cent
Belgium	11
Denmark	10 [1]
Federal Republic of Germany	32 [1]
France	17
Italy	21
Netherlands	7 [2]

[1] From December 1977. [2] From December 1977 to December 1978. Includes warshipbuilders.

Export of inverters

Frank Allaun (Salford East) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, in view of the fact that, contrary to assurances given earlier, one-third of the total order for inverters from Emerson's Electric Company for use in a nuclear weapon was shipped to Pakistan before the order was stopped and that as the rest of the order had been completed and was still in the factory, if he would take additional precautions to prevent its being exported to an intermediary.

Mr Parkinson replied that inverters (frequency changers) having a multi-phase electrical output of 600-2000 Hz were brought under control on 9 November 1978. Licences were required by anyone in the United Kingdom wishing to export such goods. Applications to export these items to any destination were considered carefully in accordance with our non-proliferation policies. Export without a licence would be an offence. Control over exports was exercised at the ports.

Trade with EEC

Ronald Leighton (Newham North East) asked for figures of imports and exports from the EEC eight and EEC six of: a *total visible trade less crude oil and precious stones and* b *manufactures less precious stones, together with the trading balance and the rates of imports to exports, for each of the years 1970 to 1978 and the first five months of this year at an annual rate.*

Mr Parkinson gave the available information in the following tables. However, he added, because of the distortions to the trade figures so far this year (see note 3), conversion to an annual rate was not meaningful, and the tables therefore gave the actual figures for the first five months.

TOTAL TRADE (0-9) LESS CRUDE OIL[1] AND DIVISION 66 [2]
OTS basis, £ million

	Exports	Imports	Crude balance	Import/ export ratio (%)
EEC (8)				
SITC(R)				
1970	2 202	2 347	−145	107
1971	2 392	2 716	−324	114
1972	2 733	3 382	−649	124
1973	3 704	5 031	−1 327	136
1974	5 155	7 322	−2 167	142
1975	6 030	8 316	−2 286	138
1976	8 472	10 772	−2 301	127
1977	10 718	13 364	−2 646	125
SITC(Rev 2)				
1977	10 803	13 491	−2 688	125
1978	12 552	15 711	−3 159	125
Jan-May 1979	5 906	7 943	−2 037	134
EEC (6)				
SITC(R)				
1970	1 638	1 765	−127	108
1971	1 792	2 046	−254	114
1972	2 074	2 633	−559	127
1973	2 788	4 078	−1 290	146
1974	3 959	6 101	−2 142	154
1975	4 747	6 893	−2 146	145
1976	6 657	9 148	−2 491	137
1977	8 420	11 371	−2 951	135
SITC(Rev 2)				
1977	8 493	11 481	−2 988	135
1978	9 873	13 318	−3 445	135
Jan-May 1979	4 632	6 890	−2 258	149

MANUFACTURES (5-8) LESS DIVISION 66 [2]
OTS basis, £ million

	Exports	Imports	Crude balance	Import/ export ratio (%)
EEC (8)				
SITC(R)				
1970	1 767	1 320	+447	75
1971	1 927	1 692	+236	88
1972	2 180	2 225	−45	98
1973	2 897	3 347	−450	116
1974	3 969	4 752	−783	120
1975	4 557	5 235	−677	115
1976	6 508	7 242	−734	111
1977	8 319	9 289	−970	112
SITC(Rev 2)				
1977	8 413	9 383	−970	112
1978	9 552	11 544	−1 992	121
Jan-May 1979	4 605	5 891	−1 286	128
EEC (6)				
SITC(R)				
1970	1 337	1 234	+103	92
1971	1 473	1 459	−14	99
1972	1 684	1 941	−257	115
1973	2 221	2 976	−755	134
1974	3 144	4 266	−1 122	136
1975	3 657	4 721	−1 064	129
1976	5 244	6 582	−1 338	126
1977	6 705	8 407	−1 702	125
SITC(Rev 2)				
1977	6 772	8 485	−1 712	125
1978	7 615	10 510	−2 896	138
Jan-May 1979	3 690	5 403	−1 713	146

[1] Crude oil defined as SITC(R) 331.01; SITC(Rev 2) 333. [2] Full details of trade in precious stones are not available but they form about 80 per cent of division 66 (non-metallic mineral manufactures) trade with EEC (8). [3] The trade figures for the first five months of 1979 have been distorted by disruptions to the flow of information on which they are based and by the effect of the road haulage dispute. The distortions have reduced both exports and imports, with imports likely to have been the more affected. An explanation of the distortions was given in the article on the overseas trade figures for May (see *Trade and Industry*, 29 June).

Retail food index

James Hamilton (Bothwell) asked to what extent food prices in general had risen since 3 May.

Mrs Oppenheim replied that prices for the retail price indices were collected on a Tuesday in the middle of each month. Between 10 April and 15 May, the latest date for which information was available, the retail food index rose by 1.1 per cent.

Food prices

Peter Hardy (Rother Valley) asked what increase in the price of home produced food was expected during the next 12 months.

Mrs Oppenheim said that for the most important foodstuffs, the prices of home-produced supplies were affected by the common agricultural policy in much the same way as imported supplies; and there were no separate forecasts for the prices of home-produced supplies. Farm support prices would be raised by the recent devaluations of the green pound, including the 5 per cent devaluation under the previous government last April, and by the recent CAP price-fixing: together these would add some 2 per cent to average retail food prices. But actual market prices for foodstuffs were always subject to fluctuations for reasons such as the weather.

Inspectors' reports

Bob Cryer (Keighley) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, when he expected to publish the inspectors' report on Cornhill Consolidated; and how many other reports were awaiting publication.

Mr Eyre said that consideration of publication of the report of the inspectors into Cornhill Consolidated Group Ltd had been deferred pending the outcome of criminal proceedings. There were three other reports which could not be published for similar reasons and three more which would be published during the next few weeks.

Friday, 13 July

Development grant deferment

George Robertson (Hamilton) asked what amount would be saved in the current year by deferring payment of regional development grants in Scotland and Wales.

Mr Mitchell replied that it was estimated that deferment would postpone payment of about £40 million of regional development grants to Scottish industry and £25 million to Welsh industry for the current financial year.

Microprocessor applications

Betty Boothroyd (West Bromwich West) asked for the total number of applications made under the microprocessor applications scheme, with the number of applications from the foundry industry, and the respective financial assistance made available.

Mr Mitchell said that the number of applications for support of projects under the microprocessor applications project was 494 and the existing and imminent commitment by the department was now £10 millions. One application had been received from the foundry industry.

Electric vehicles

Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what possibilities for experimenting with electric vehicles he was considering.

Mr Mitchell explained that the Department of Industry was supporting assessment trials being undertaken by the Greater London Council on electric vehicles manufactured by British companies and also research and development and experimental programmes connected with batteries and electrical drive systems. Present commitments over a five year period to December 1982 amounted to £2.635 million for vehicle and transport system development and trials, £2.332 million for advanced battery research and development and £92,000 for work on other components such as motors and controllers. Work of this nature by companies to improve electric vehicle performance was continuous and the extent of departmental support was regularly reviewed.

Import of EEC steel rod and bar

Michael Brown (Brigg and Scunthorpe) asked what was the total amount of rod and bar steel products imported in a semi-finished state from EEC countries into the United Kingdom during each of the last 12 months.

Mr Parkinson gave the following details of imports from other EEC countries of bars and rods (excluding wire rod) of iron and steel and hollow mining drill steel of various types of processing in the period June 1978 to May 1979:

Thousand tonnes

1978		1979	
June	11.4	January	7.3
July	8.8	February	6.5
August	8.7	March	11.2
September	9.6	April	12.6
October	13.2	May	13.3
November	7.4		
December	9.3		

Source: UK Overseas Trade Statistics (SITC(R2) sub-group 673.2).

Mr Brown also asked what percentage of United Kingdom imports of steel rods and bars came from: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands during the last 12 months.

Mr Parkinson gave the following information for the period April 1978 to March 1979:

	Percentage (by weight)
Italy	10.53
France	9.87
Federal Republic of Germany	9.16
Netherlands	6.50
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.63

Source: Overseas Trade Statistics (SITC(R2) sub-group 673.2).

Steel imports from EEC

Michael Brown (Brigg and Scunthorpe) asked what was the cost of the United Kingdom balance of payments of steel imports from other EEC countries over each of the past three years.

Mr Parkinson gave the following cif values of imports from the EEC of ingots, semi-finished and finished steel:

	£ million
April 1976 to March 1977	503.4
April 1977 to March 1978	554.8
April 1978 to March 1979	544.0

Imports of blue asbestos

John Evans (Newton) asked whether crocidolite could still be imported and used in the United Kingdom, how much raw crocidolite and crocidolite used as part of a manufactured product was imported into the United Kingdom in the latest year for which figures were available; and what were the countries of origin.

Mr Parkinson said that the Secretary of State for Employment was responsible for determining policy on the import of carcinogenic industrial substances into the United Kingdom. The import of crocidolite (blue asbestos) had not been banned, but stringent control limits introduced under the Asbestos Regulations 1969 led the United Kingdom asbestos processing industry to decide that it was impracticable to continue using it, and imports ceased in 1970.

Mrs Oppenheim added that no imports of crocidolite had been recorded since this substance was first separately identified in the Overseas Trade Statistics in 1974. It was not possible to say whether any manufactured products incorporating it had been imported.

Shipbuilding redundancy payments

Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he intended to propose legislation that would extend the Shipbuilding (Redundancy Payments) Act 1978 to allow payments to be made to workers in shipyards in the private sector.

Mr Butler replied that after careful consideration, the government had concluded that the argument against extending the shipbuilding redundancy payment scheme to private sector employees outweighed those in favour.

Garage insolvencies

Dudley Smith (Warwick and Leamington) asked for the approximate number of garages and filling stations which had gone out of business since the beginning of the current year.

Mr Mitchell said that information was not available in the exact form requested. The information available related to the number of insolvencies in garage, filling station, motor dealer and motor accessory dealer businesses in England and Wales for the first quarter of 1979. The number of bankruptcies (of unincorporated businesses) was 27 and the number of liquidations (of companies) was 41 (excluding members' voluntary liquidations, which did not involve insolvency and for which no quarterly analysis was made).

Gallon/litre conversion

Tony Speller (North Devon) asked if steps would be taken to ensure that all garages provided a simple gallon/litre conversion chart for display at pumps where petrol or oil were sold by the litre.

Mrs Oppenheim replied that the Metrication Board had designed a suitable gallon/litre conversion chart, a large number of which had been distributed throughout the country. The board would be happy to provide copies on request.

Overseas trade news

UK-Hungary commission looks for trade improvement

Among the issues on which attention was focused at the seventh session of the UK-Hungarian joint commission in Budapest from 2 to 6 July was last year's modest growth of two-way trade (to £107 million). It was agreed that the situation left considerable room for improvement.

Ways of expanding trade were considered and special attention was given to the contribution that could be made by mutually beneficial industrial co-operation between British and Hungarian enterprises. The importance of high-level contacts was stressed, particularly the welcome increase in the frequency of contact between British and Hungarian enterprises. In this respect it was hoped that more smaller and medium-size firms could develop similar contacts.

As a result of detailed discussions between the industrial representatives of both sides, the following areas were noted as offering considerable potential for co-operation in third markets:

- ☐ agriculture and food industry projects;
- ☐ thermal power stations and power transmission systems;
- ☐ mining projects and equipment;
- ☐ complete telecommunication systems;
- ☐ railway projects and equipment;
- ☐ medical and health systems.

Other areas in which co-operation was thought to be possible were agricultural and industrial energy-saving projects, anti-pollution equipment and processes, electronics, the automotive industry, food processing and heavy engineering generally.

Co-operation in the field of science and technology was also studied and a number of areas was identified in which mutually beneficial activity might be possible. A detailed programme for the development of long-term co-operation in the field of applied science and technology was signed, listing specific activities on which attention should be concentrated.

The UK delegation was led by William Knighton, deputy secretary at the Department of Trade, and included representatives of Cadbury/Schweppes, Davy International, Northern Engineering Industries, General Motors and Plessey.

Further information about industrial opportunities arising from the joint commission may be obtained from CRE4/1 (tel. 01-215 5266) at the Department of Trade. Details about the programme for applied science and technology may be obtained from the International Technology Group (tel. 0235-21840 – Mr Carter or Mr Haslam).

Over 130 British firms at US events in August

Over 130 British companies are taking part – with the support of the British Overseas Trade Board – at trade events in the United States in August.

At the Chicago gift show, from 29 July to 3 August, there will be a joint venture sponsored by the Export Council for the British Jewellery and Giftware Federation and British participation at the New York gift show from 12 to 17 August will be sponsored by the Westminster Chamber of Commerce.

New York will play host to two other shows during August where BOTB will be supporting joint venture groups. Ten British shoe manufacturers, under the sponsorship of the British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation, will be participating in the National Shoe Fair from 4 to 7 August and 23 British companies, sponsored by the National Wool Textile Export Corporation, will exhibit their fabrics at an all-British exhibition of woollen textiles from 14 to 16 August.

Later, in Chicago, scale-model vintage cars in precious metals will be among the prestigious British exhibits at the RJA international jewellery trade show from 18 to 20 August under the sponsorship of the Export Council for the British Jewellery and Giftware Federation. Chicago will also stage the national hardware show from 13 to 16 August, where two joint-venture groups of British exhibitors will be sponsored by the Hardware Manufacturers' Association and the Federation of British Hand Tool Manufacturers.

Towards the end of the month, from 22 to 31 August, BOTB will support six companies, sponsored by the Briar Pipe Trade Association, on an outward mission to the United States and Canada. Among the companies represented will be John Pollock of Manchester, Alfred Dunhill of London and Tilshead Pipe Company of Salisbury. The mission will arrive in New York on 22 August to coincide with the Retail Tobacco Distributors' Association convention. Members will also visit New Jersey, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

British firm wins Yugoslavia medical contract

Signing a contract between Pirtex, Hythe-based medical firm, and Hek Jugohrom Jegunouce of Yugoslavia, are Mr Kennedy (left), managing director of Pirtex, and Mr Ginovski, managing director of Jugohrom. Under the contract, worth over £2 million, Pirtex will supply know-how, tooling and proprietary equipment for a medical factory at Skopje.

Applications invited for Cairo fair

Provided there is sufficient response from industry, the Department of Trade will again organise a British pavilion at the Cairo International Fair which is to be held from 8 to 22 March.

Promising product areas at the fair include agricultural drainage equipment, agricultural machinery, building machinery, electrical equipment, hotel and catering equipment, machine tools, port handling equipment, power units, sewage and water purification equipment, spinning and weaving equipment, and tractors.

Arab resistance to the Egypt/Israel peace treaty and their declared intention to withdraw support from Egypt is unlikely to affect the long-term development of this market although it will undoubtedly affect its pace. The country will continue to generate remittances from expatriates, tourism and the sale of oil. This, in addition to continuing aid from western countries, will help to offset any short-fall in Arab aid monies. The encouragement of foreign industrial investment will continue to be a high priority within the

framework of the Foreign Capital and Free Zones Law. Opportunities therefore exist for UK manufacturers to follow up the initial sale of goods with local manufacturers.

UK-Egypt trade has been on a steadily rising trend in recent years with UK exports in 1976 of £171.9 million showing a 60 per cent increase over the previous year, a further rise during 1977 to £190.5 million, representing an 11 per cent increase, and a continued increase last year to £205.6 million, 8 per cent up on 1977.

Further details including costs and an application form for space are available from Robin Impey, Room 115, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 602. Closing date for applications is 24 August.

ECGD backs first dollar loan to Cameroon

The Exports Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed the funding and repayment of a $30 million loan which Manufacturers Hanover Finance Ltd, acting on its own behalf and for Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, has made available to the government of Cameroon.

The loan will help finance a contract awarded by the government of Cameroon to Plessey Radar Ltd for the modernisation and extension of the Garoua Airport in North Cameroon. This will upgrade the airport to full international standards. It is the first ECGD-backed dollar buyer credit for this market and the largest UK contract won in the Cameroon.

. . . and for cargo vessels for Liberia

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed loans totalling £12.5 million which Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd has made available to Liberian buyers to help finance the purchase of three SD 14 cargo vessels from Austin and Pickersgill Ltd of Sunderland.

Contracts for the vessels have been placed with Austin and Pickersgill by the Rhenania Shipping Corporation, the Holsatia Shipping Corporation and the Westfalia Shipping Corporation. The three ships are scheduled for delivery between July and October 1979.

Western Australian marketing meeting planned

The Offshore Centre is organising a group of British and European companies to attend an in-depth marketing meeting in Perth, Western Australia, from 24 to 28 September. The official and political go-ahead for the multi-billion dollar Ranking Gas Field project is expected early in September.

In addition to extensive briefings by the Department of Industrial Development, the Department of Mines, the State Energy Commission and the operators currently drilling the Exmouth plateau, individual meetings are being arranged between member companies of the Offshore Centre group and local companies and organisations.

Further details can be obtained from the Offshore Centre, 211 Regent Street, London, WIR 8SR, tel. 01-439 9021.

Engineering trade mission to India

An engineering trade mission to India from 11 to 26 January is being organised by the Engineering Industries Association (EIA), with British Overseas Trade Board support.

Non-members of EIA are welcome to participate on the mission which has been arranged to coincide with the third international trade exhibition and congress for oil, gas, chemical and chemical engineering Industries (Chem+Tech '80), in Bombay. The mission will be centred on Bombay, but delegates will be free to travel independently throughout India.

Oil and gas exploration and extraction in the Indian ocean provide important opportunities for UK suppliers of related technology and equipment, says EIA, with electricity generation another focal point.

Export planning seminar in Huddersfield

Techniques of selling abroad will be the main feature of an export planning seminar to be held on Thursday, 11 October, at the Kirklees and Wakefield Chamber of Commerce, Huddersfield. This afternoon event, to be held in the Council Room at Commerce House, New North Road, Huddersfield, is the fourth in a series and is being arranged by the Market Research Society, the Industrial Marketing Research Association and the British Overseas Trade Board.

Previous export planning seminars proved of immense practical interest to exporters, and a specially tailored programme has now been evolved to cater for the medium and smaller exporter. The main speakers will be Barry Parker, market research manager of Colgate-Palmolive Ltd, who will tackle pre-market entry desk research, the selection of markets, guidance on packaging problems and promotion; Steve Kennett, director of MLH Consultants Ltd and vice-president of the Industrial Marketing Research Association, who will cover the selection of agents and overseas distribution; and Jack Lister, director of exports, from BOTB's Yorkshire and Humberside regional office, who will speak about government services and assistance for exporters. Seminar convenor, Graeme Cranch, a marketing and market research consultant, will chair the event. Attendance is being restricted to 40 people.

Applications should be sent to Miss L. Kemp, The Kirklees and Wakefield Chamber of Commerce, Commerce House, New North Road, Huddersfield HD1 5PJ, tel. Huddersfield (0484) 26591/2.

Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.

1747: imports of certain woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics from Hong Kong

As already announced, under the terms of the EEC/Hong Kong textile agreement, the EEC has negotiated with Hong Kong a restriction on imports into the UK of certain woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics falling within tariff heading 58.04 and originating in Hong Kong.

Pending enactment of community legislation, the provisions of the arrangement are being operated de facto as set out below. The fabrics affected and the quota established for such goods exported from Hong Kong in 1979 are as follows:

Category no./Tariff heading/Description	Quantity
32/ex 58.04 Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, of cotton, of man-made textile fibres, of wool or of fine animal hair	3 600 tonnes

Imports of these fabrics from Hong Kong were already subject to surveillance licensing. Current surveillance licences issued under these arrangements were revoked with effect from 17 July 1979.

Licensing arrangements

The Hong Kong authorities will administer the quota by issuing to their exporters export certificates endorsed to the effect that the consignments have been debited against the agreed ceiling for exports to the UK. These certificates should be submitted by UK importers, in support of a completed form ILB/A, to Import Licensing Branch, which will issue import licences up to the quota limit.

Goods in transit

The Hong Kong authorities will issue duly endorsed export certificates for these newly restricted goods for consignments exported from Hong Kong on or after 17 July 1979. Goods in transit to the UK on or before 16 July 1979 will be licensed without the requirement for an export certificate to be produced provided that satisfactory evidence (ie bill of lading or airwaybill) of the date of shipment of the goods is supplied to Import Licensing Branch in support of a completed form ILB/A; applications in respect of such goods should be sent to reach Import Licensing Branch not later than 3 August 1979.

Imports for re-export

Imports of restricted textiles will not be set off against the quotas if they are re-exported in the same state or after limited processing. The general import licensing arrangements for restricted textiles re-exported from the UK are set out in notice to importers 1740.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644, ext. 275.

Why you should fly from this page to Trinidad and Tobago.

Energy and development potential

Trinidad and Tobago is a country of considerable investment potential. Its resources, which include substantial reserves of oil, natural gas and natural asphalt, have yet to be fully exploited.

A high-energy drive towards industrial development and commercial expansion is now underway.

Production for export

In addition to crude and refined petroleum and fertilisers, a wide range of secondary industry products as well as agricultural products – sugar, coffee, cocoa – are exported. Methanol and sponge iron and Trinidad steel products, aluminium and petro-chemicals are being added to the list.

Tourism and hotel development

The contrast between Trinidad and Tobago must be seen – tranquil Tobago and terrific Trinidad combined, make up a fantastic holiday package. Opportunities for development of business and tourist hotels abound.

Tax free incentives and joint ventures

Investors enjoy tax and duty concessions. Joint ventures are welcomed.

Loan financing and factory facilities

Loan financing and factory facilities are available from the Development Finance Corporation and the Industrial Development Corporation.

For further information, contact:

Mr. Lingston Cumberbatch, International Marketing Company, 6 Rue d'Italie, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland. Telephone: 21.88.11–14. Telex: 23816 IMO CH.

Mr. Bernard A. Weston, Trinidad and Tobago High Commission, 42 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8NT. Telephone: 01-245 9351. Telex: 918910.

Mr. Walter Girling, Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board, 20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PH. Telephone: 01-839 7155. Telex: 918746.

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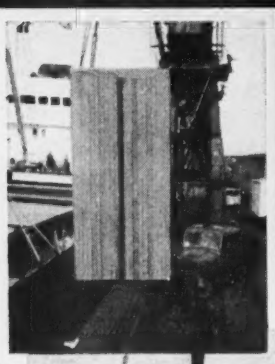

Unconventional conventional cargoes

These pictures illustrate just a few of the loads that we've taken to the Caribbean on our Saguenay Ships. Naturally, we're used to dealing with the more conventional cargo, too — pallets, breakbulk, etc. You name it — we can handle it.

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Much of the cargo we ship is suited to containers. Your cargo gets the same expert attention in our containers as the more challenging conventional work.

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China's expanding market

In the wake of the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress in June, which defined modernisation priorities in China's current period of economic readjustment, prospects for British exports of civil equipment to China over the next year look good, according to this assessment of market potential from the commercial section of the British embassy in Peking.

Computerised power generation at Peking plant

In all their development plans, the Chinese are restricted by shortage of foreign exchange and by their reluctance to accept large-scale credit. Self-reliance remains a necessary virtue and, even in projects in which foreign participation is invited, the Chinese will wish to use as much of their own resources (labour and materials) as possible. Companies in all fields whose approach to the market takes account of these constraints are likely to fare better than their more inflexible competitors. The kind of arrangements which appeal to the Chinese are: deals offering them opportunities to earn foreign exchange (local production for other export markets); compensation trade (payment in the form of the product) and barter trade; and joint ventures (transfer of technology through licensing, consultancy and supply of key components of pieces of equipment).

The Chinese have just published a draft investment law (see box) designed to encourage foreign investment in co-operative ventures with the promise of detailed regulations later. Greater stress will now be placed on agriculture and light industry and rather less on heavy industry. Certain costly steel projects and other ambitious schemes have been shelved and the emphasis has shifted towards building up the infrastructure of power and communications. Work on development of exportable natural resources – oil, coal, metals and minerals – will also be given priority.

For British exporters, this means opportunities in:

☐ **Agriculture.** There are good prospects for the provision of advice and services in upgrading of livestock; improvement of cereal yields through scientific methods of farming and agrochemicals; and also possibly in land reclamation and irrigation. Another promising area is the sale and licensing of components and engines to support Chinese manufacture of agricultural machinery.

☐ **Light industry.** Opportunities in light industry exist over a wide range from food processing and packaging, pulp and paper making, to textile and footwear manufacture and porcelain production. In all these and similar fields, the Chinese seek plant and technology to enable them to boost the quality and quantity of their light industrial products for both the home and the export market. Their interest now also extends to the consumer goods sector. The snag is China's limited ability to pay for this plant and technology: companies able to take Chinese light industrial produce as part or whole payment for their equipment will have a decided edge over their competitors.

☐ **Steel.** There is no further talk of multi-billion dollars steel plant contracts but there are excellent prospects for further business in the modernisation of existing plant and in the production of special steels and alloys.

☐ **Petro-chemical and process plant.** After last year's spending spree (in which the UK won a creditable share of business after a lean period) the next 12 months are likely to be quiet with fewer opportunities for tender. Companies may do best to concentrate on smaller projects and to look for business by offering to modernise existing Chinese plant.

☐ **Power generation.** Shortage of power was a major cause of China's economic slowdown and her ability to solve this problem will depend on the success or failure of the 'four modernisations'. The Chinese have said they will develop coal-fired generators in the north and hydro-power in the south and it is clear that they will require foreign assistance if they are to do so quickly. In addition, as the Chinese power generating equipment industry develops, it may well require British assistance to increase the capacity and reliability of major Chinese components and, in certain cases, a direct supply of equipment. They will probably need smaller power units to meet energy gaps in key factories and steel works. They will need assistance on the upgrading and extension of their distribution system. The Chinese retain a strong interest in nuclear power but the likelihood of them buying major foreign plant has receded in recent months.

☐ **Coal.** Mining equipment has consistently been one of Britain's major exports to China. This is expected to continue. There are also prospect of contracts for the development of two new coal mines in Datong, although their implementation may well depend on Britain's ability to take part payment in coal.

☐ **Oil.** China sees her oil reserves, both onshore and offshore, as a major potential source of foreign exchange earnings. The best opportunities for equipment sales are offshore: exploration vessels, drilling rigs, geological survey equipment. Technology to enable the Chinese to utilise the natural gas of their oil fields (at present flared) would be welcome. BP's recently signed seismological survey agreement with the Chinese may ultimately lead to exports of hardware.

☐ **Communications.** This other key infrastructure sector is under consideration as the subject of a British exhibition next year. The Chinese hope to improve their roads, railways, waterways and ports without using substantial imports. The best prospects are for earth-moving and road construction equipment (which may be covered by a separate, Chinese-organised exhibition); specialised railway technology for electrification, signalling and increased speed; and cranes and container handling equipment.

☐ **Non-ferrous metals.** Building on the success of earlier missions, several British firms have submitted detailed proposals for the extraction and processing of several non-ferrous metals with ready sale on the world market. As costs will be met in product, the readjustment of China's economic priorities is unlikely to affect the speed of development in this field.

☐ **Building materials.** Shortage of building materials has severely hampered China's modernisation. The Chinese are looking for equipment and technology to produce cement, concrete, high quality glass and other materials.

☐ **Aero-engines and aircraft.** There may be long-term prospects for building on the foundation already laid by the Rolls-Royce Spey project leading to long-term co-operation on production of a wide range of engines for future Chinese aircraft. In the civil aircraft field, where competition will be intense, the UK's main hope may be its share in the Airbus.

☐ **Automotive.** The Chinese are very interested in British components manufacturers' technology; less so in British motor vehicles.

☐ **Shipbuilding.** Hopes for civil shipping sales have yet to be realised (but the Chinese are keen to acquire British shipbuilding technology).

☐ **Electronics.** Telecommunications, scientific instruments, medical equipment are all promising sectors.

☐ **Commodities.** There are still many opportunities for supply of semi-manufactures such as high quality textiles, synthetic yarns, specialised steels and chemicals.

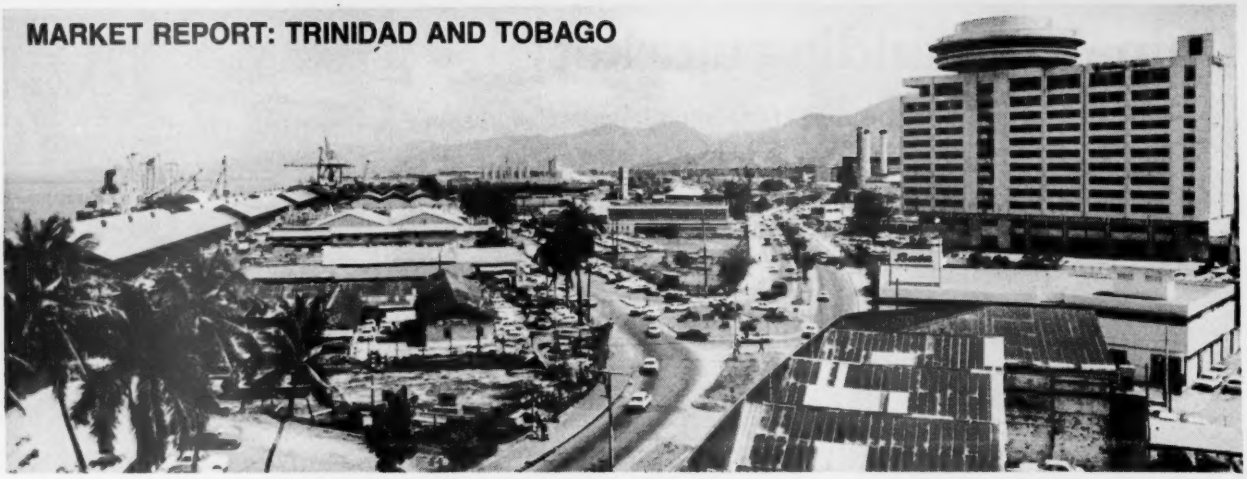
Although by no means an exhaustive list, this demonstrates both the extent and the limitations of the market. It is clear that exporters no longer have the rather inflated expectations of last year and early this year. But it would be wrong for them now to swing to the other extreme so that opportunities are neglected or ignored. British companies will need to be price competitive and, above all, patient and determined.

Britain's main competitors are the Japanese who will continue to control a sizeable part of the China market. They are followed to an increasing extent by the Americans, since normalisation of relations, and by the west Germans who, so far, have been the preferred European partners of the Chinese. British industrialists and consultants may well have to go into the market initially with little or no profit to establish a technological bridgehead for what is bound to be an expanding market over the next 10 to 15 years.

Joint ventures law

Copies of the 'unofficial translation' of the law on joint ventures is available on request, price £2.00 from: BBC Monitoring Service, Caversham Park, Reading RG4 8T2, tel. 0734 472742 ext. 288.

Enquirers should quote reference SWB FE/6163/C, 10 July 1979.



A small but valuable market

Trinidad and Tobago's balance of payments has been transformed following a large offshore oil discovery in 1974, and substantial budget surpluses have been created. This is resulting in major industrial projects leading to growing export opportunities for Britain, which has been one of Trinidad and Tobago's largest trading partners for many years. Guy Hart, first Secretary (commercial) at the British High Commission, Port of Spain, Trinidad, describes developments and business opportunities.

Trinidad and Tobago is now a relatively wealthy country. In spite of the recent slowdown in the rate of growth, the economy remains buoyant. As the country's largest offshore oil discovery in 1974 coincided with the fourfold oil price increase on the world market, oil revenues increased dramatically – a situation which was made even more favourable by subsequent oil price increases. The balance of payments was transformed and substantial budget surpluses were created. Foreign exchange reserves now stand at over 4 500 million Trinidad and Tobago dollars (TT$) (US$1,575 million at the fixed exchange rate of TT$2.40 to US$1.00) and gnp per capita is estimated at US$3,400.

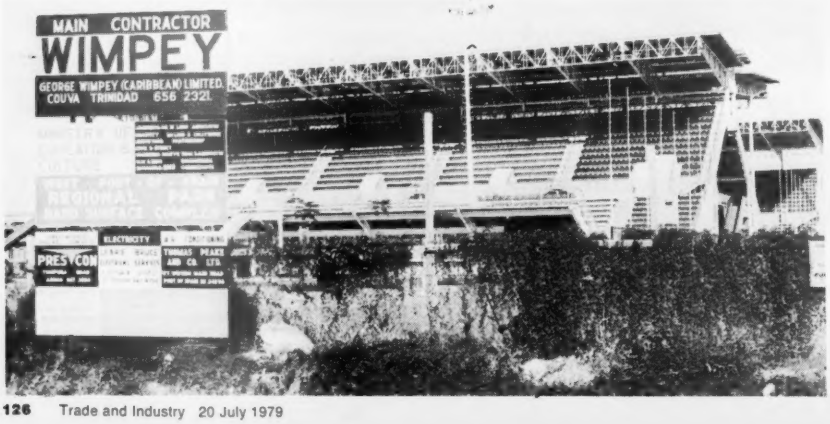
The petroleum sector continues to play a dominant role. Last year oil production averaged 237 000 barrels per day. But as peak production has been reached, the trend in output is now clearly downwards, unless substantial further discoveries are made. Trinidad's oil reserves of approximately 1200 million barrels are expected to last another 15 years. However, following the recent discovery of natural gas reserves of at least 12 trillion cubic feet, this is likely gradually to replace oil as the country's main source of revenue.

In 1974, special funds were established by the government to set surplus revenue aside for specific projects. The funds were intended to promote a high level of industrialisation, to diversify production, expand related physical infrastructure and increase state participation in the existing natural resource-based industries. From these funds, TT$2,000 million has been spent so far leaving a further TT$2,000 million.

Major projects already under implementation include an iron and steel complex of 450 000 tons capacity per annum; an anhydrous ammonia plant with a capacity of 1000 tons per day; expansion of the cement factory to double its output; a plant for the manufacture of fertilisers; several water projects which will nearly triple the present supply; and the construction of a new generating station and port facilities at Point Lisas, the industrial estate where much of the development is taking place. Projects under active consideration include a methanol plant, an aluminium smelter and a plant to produce liquefied natural gas for export. In most of these projects natural gas will constitute either a feedstock or source of energy.

The government has also taken measures to improve living standards for the country's one million people. The rate of inflation which in 1974 had risen to 24 per cent has now been reduced to approximately 12 per cent. Subsidies have been maintained on a number of items including a wide range of basic foodstuffs, petrol and cement. A large house building programme has recently been initiated, the main hospitals are being modernised, and several new health clinics are under construction. Charges of the various public utilities have been frozen so that these services remain relatively inexpensive. Old-age pensions and public assistance payments have been increased and food stamps and free bus travel introduced for the aged and needy. Income tax rates have been reduced and new allowances granted, while measures for the future include a general free bus service and a school meal service throughout the country.

Netball stadium built by Wimpey.



Sudden wealth

Trinidad and Tobago's wealth has come suddenly so it is not surprising that serious bottlenecks have occurred. The shortage of skilled and semi-skilled workers and of professional and technical personnel in the process engineering and financial fields acts as a constraint on the implementation of several projects. To supplement local resources and to bring about transfers of expertise the government has looked to Canada, Japan and several European countries, including Britain, to undertake priority projects such as the construction of airports, ports, roads, hospitals, government buildings and housing. In January this year, a general memorandum of understanding was signed between the British and Trinidad and Tobago governments in which Britain agreed to undertake the construction of the proposed halls of justice, the financial complex, a national library, a government printery, multi-storey car parks, housing estates and certain 'flatted' accommodation projects.

Under the terms of a subsidiary agreement, the United Kingdom Property Services Agency is to provide project management advisory services to the appropriate Trinidadian agencies for the various projects. The memorandum of understanding also referred to assistance from Britain in adult education

and the media and discussions are in progress to define what form this assistance should take.

Largest trading partner

Britain has been one of Trinidad and Tobago's largest trading partners for some years. Trinidad, with UK exports worth £110.7 million, was the UK's fourth largest market in Latin America and the Caribbean last year, behind Brazil (£221 million), Venezuela (£188 million) and Argentina (£113 million). Britain's invisible trade, although less easily quantifiable, is considered to be as high in value as its visible exports, covering banking, insurance, shipping, aviation and a wide range of consultancies. UK exports range widely from powdered milk and Scotch whisky to lorries and vehicle spare parts. Twenty per cent of total UK exports comprise cars, lorries, vans, tractors, spares and aircraft and associated equipment. One particularly satisfying feature of UK trade with Trinidad since 1977 has been the purchase by the Trinidad and Tobago Air Service (TTAS) of six British Aerospace 748 aircraft.

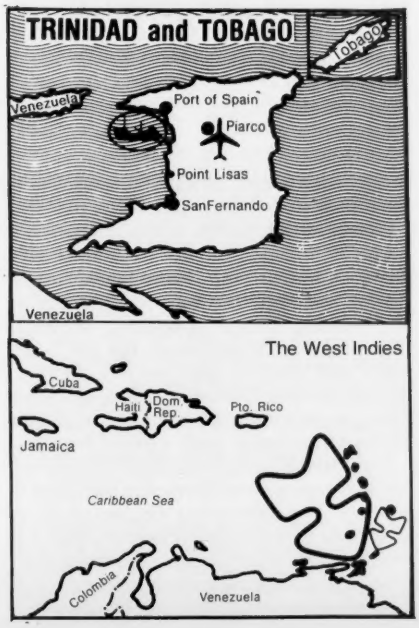
UK trade with Trinidad and Tobago £ million

	1976	1977	1978
UK exports	73.8	97.3	110.7
UK imports	48.2	29.6	31.6

Source: Overseas trade statistics of the UK.

Best market prospects for the UK lie in offshore oil supplies and equipment, earth moving equipment, motor vehicles and tractors (plus accessories and spares), knitted fabrics, chemicals, medicaments, iron and steel, tin and copper, builders hardware, machine shop and electrical equipment and consumer items.

An increase in the number of British businessmen and trade and financial missions visiting Trinidad and Tobago is a good indication that British industry has become increasingly aware of this market's potential. This potential is such that firms which have not previously exported to Trinidad and Tobago would be well advised to survey this market. Newcomers are recommended in the first instance to consult the Department of Trade's Export Services and Promotions Division at Export House about the opportunities for their particular products (see box).



Highway flyover under construction by Higgs and Hill.

Firms which discover opportunities for their products are well advised to visit the market either on an individual visit or as part of a large British Overseas Trade Board (BOTB) supported trade mission. A trade mission starting off at Trinidad and scattering to other Caribbean countries is being sent by the Coventry Chamber of Commerce this September. The BOTB's area advisory group for the Caribbean or the West Indies Trade Advisory Group – in conjunction with their parent organisation the West India Committee – sponsors on average two scatter missions to the Caribbean each year (see box). The opportunity is open for mission members to call in at Trinidad as part of their scatter mission programme.

Firms should be aware, however, of a growing list of items, known as the negative list which, to protect locally manufactured counterparts, are subject to import licences. Such licences are not freely given. British goods and services continue to enjoy a high reputation but the competition is fierce. Price, quality and delivery are critical factors in this small, but nevertheless valuable, market.

Information on Trinidad and Tobago

The first point of contact for exporters or intending exporters is the General Export Services Branch of the BOTB's Export Services and Promotions Division at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU; or the export sections of the Department of Industry regional offices; the Scottish Economic Planning Department; the Industry Department of the Welsh Office; the Department of Commerce in Northern Ireland. These act as BOTB regional offices.

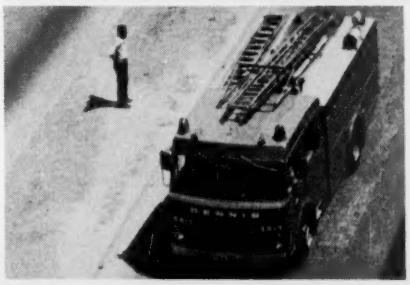
The Department of Trade's Commercial Relations and Exports Division responsible for Trinidad maintains a general economic profile on Trinidad and a set of fact sheets on the industrial projects mentioned in the article. Copies are available free of charge, tel. 01-215 5296/7.

Information on Trinidad's import tariffs and regulations, including the negative list, is available from the Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Division (OTAR), tel. 01-248 5757, ext 7312.

The Statistics and Market Intelligence Library (SMIL) located at Export House has recently prepared microfiche copies of Trinidad's 1979 budget speech review of the economy 1978, the development programme 1978, the review of fiscal measures in the 1978 budget, and a report on government expenditure. Exporters interested in studying these documents may do so by calling at SMIL, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

Information on BOTB's West Indies trade missions including proposed missions to Trinidad or the Caribbean in 1979-80 is available from: Department of Trade, Fairs and Promotions Branch, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 214.

Information on BOTB's West Indies Trade Advisory Group and the West India Committee's proposed missions to the Caribbean and the organisations' activities is available from the Executive Trade Secretary, West India Committee, tel. 01-629 6353.



Best market prospects for British exporters include motor vehicles.

Overseas trade exhibitions

Demand for process plant at Achema

From Harry Homann, British consulate-general, Frankfurt

British exhibitors again formed the largest single contingent of foreign exhibitors at the Achema chemical engineering congress and exhibition in Frankfurt from 17 to 23 June. Their interest in this three-yearly event, the world's largest exhibition of chemical process plant, laboratory equipment, materials and auxiliary equipment for the chemical industry – has always been strong since it enables them to meet existing customers and new potential users of their equipment from practically all parts of the world.

This time 2328 exhibitors from 27 countries participated; about one-third came from outside Germany. The organisers, Dechema, Deutsche Gesellshaft für Chemisches Apparatewesen (the German society of chemical engineers) announced at the end of the exhibition that approximately 170 000 visitors from all parts of the world had attended. The figure was 12 per cent higher than that achieved at the 1976 Achema, and was the highest ever recorded in the 50 years' history of the event.

Half of the 157 British exhibitors took part in three British Overseas Trade Board supported joint ventures in conjunction with their respective trade associations – the Process Plant Association, British Laboratory Ware Association and the Scientific Instruments Manufacturers Association (Sima). Most of the firms occupied their traditional sites within the exhibition halls and so they were easily found by existing customers and trade visitors, and it was gratifying to see how busy most of the joint-venture exhibitors were throughout the event.

For the last four or five years the European chemical industry has gone through a period of stagnating investment in new process plant and equipment, which has had corresponding effects on supplier industries. Achema was therefore regarded as an indicator of whether the low level of investment in the chemical industry would continue or whether there was likely to be a change. As early as the first few days of the exhibition it became obvious that the chemical industry had shed some of its reservation concerning investment; the number of serious inquiries and orders received by exhibitors of process plant and equipment was higher than had been expected. This trend continued throughout the exhibition, and the British exhibitors benefitted from it to no small extent.

The interest of trade buyers was directed less towards expanding or constructing new process plant, but rather towards renewing and modernising existing production plant. British companies catering for this kind of demand reported lively interest in their products, and they recorded a high level of serious inquiries not only from the German market but also, and perhaps more so, from other industrialised countries throughout the world.

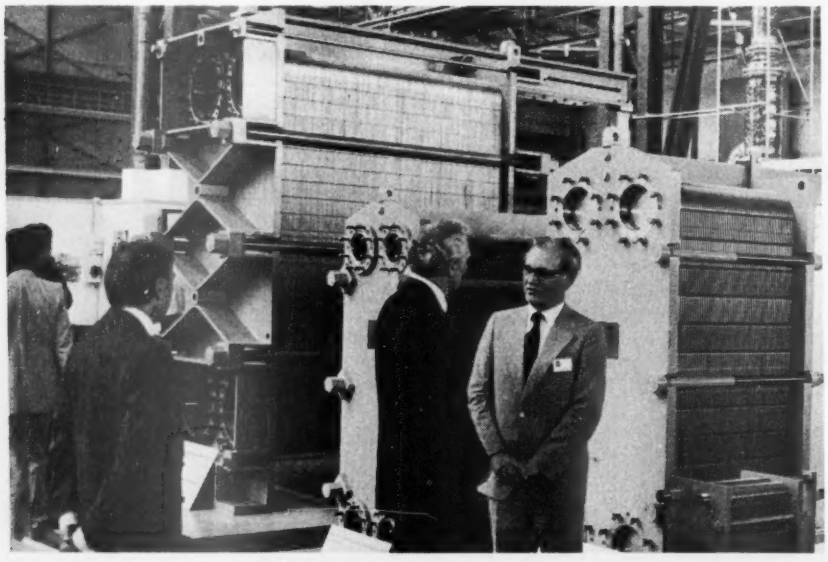
Similar encouraging results were obtained by members of the British Laboratory Ware Association and of Sima. The instruments and products displayed by these firms, for use in chemical and research laboratories and for production and process control, were technologically of a very high standard, and attracted considerable interest from international scientists and trade buyers. A number of these British joint-venture exhibitors were already represented in the German and other international markets, and they used the opportunity of inviting their agents to Frankfurt to discuss export marketing strategy. Many of these firms had participated in Achema before.

Great interest was aroused by the stand of the Computer Aided Design Centre, Cambridge, which had arranged daily demonstrations of its unique computer design equipment, which attracted crowds of visitors. As a result the centre received serious inquiries for their equipment from well over 30 potential customers throughout the world.

Parallel to the exhibition, Dechema had organised a huge congress programme for its members – over 350 lectures and plenary sessions were held, covering every aspect of chemical process plant, laboratory equipment, measuring, control and test instruments, structural material, nuclear technology, and pollution control. Particular attention was paid to energy-saving problems in the chemical industry, and to the current crisis in oil supplies. A total of 620 lecturers from 27 countries were involved, and 80 showings of 35 films from industry and research were shown in the special cinema. No fewer than 400 journalists participated in the congress and exhibition, and delegations were present from the United States, Japan, the USSR, Poland, Hungary and, for the first time, from the Peoples' Republic of China. Because of the interdependence of congress and exhibition there were as many scientists and technicians attending the event as there were trade buyers.

Although no-one can foresee the economic climate in three years time, when the next Achema will take place, almost all of the British joint-venture exhibitors declared their intention of participating again in 1982.

Dwarfed by a battery of APV plate heat exchangers, D. F. Ballentyne, counsellor (commercial), British embassy, Bonn, chats to R. Fuller of APV. Harry Homann, pro-consul (commercial) from Frankfurt looks on. APV were the largest company and had the largest stand area of the British exhibitors.



Enthusiasm for UK urological products in Paris

From Helen Taylor, British embassy, Paris

Specialists from around the world attending the eighteenth Congress of the International Society of Urology, held in Paris from 24 to 29 June, displayed an almost embarrassing degree of interest in the products exhibited by participating British companies. Surgeons from the United States, South America, South Africa and Australia were much in evidence, as well as their European colleagues. Some even pressed exhibitors to sell the equipment on the stands.

Two British companies benefited from the fact that papers were delivered at the congress on items of equipment that they had on show. In the four days, Warne Surgical Products Ltd received over 200 inquiries from different parts of the world concerning a device for the treatment of tumours of the bladder. Downs Surgi-

cal Ltd, also displayed surgical instruments that were the subject of a paper. The company considered that the congress had provided it with excellent international openings.

Eschmann Bros and Walsh Ltd, which has been established in France for 10 years, obtained inquiries from within France as well as worldwide. GU Manufacturing Co Ltd, aiming directly at international business, was pleased with the range of inquiries received and the opportunity to exchange information and discuss new distributing outlets. Tillomed Laboratories Ltd, displaying diagnostic aids and equipment, reported inquiries from 25 countries.

Most of these companies rely on exhibiting at specialised meetings such as this for building up their export business. Mostly small enterprises or small divisions of larger conglomorates, a number recognised that without the joint venture scheme, sponsored in their case by the British Health Care Export Council, they would be unable to afford the outlay involved in maintaining their current exhibition programme.

British technology sparkles in Tel Aviv

From Donald Cartwright, British embassy Tel Aviv

British exhibitors' bangs, sparkle and flashing computer lights at the bi-annual trade fair 'Technology' 79' in Tel Aviv from 19 to 26 June readily attracted the attention of the general public. A survey conducted by the fair authorities ascertained that the majority of the visitors – about 58 000 – wished primarily to see new technology.

The British joint venture of 11 companies and an information stand was sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board and the Machine Tool Trades Association. The British stands made an excellent presentation in what was in effect their own pavilion in the international section of the fair. In addition to the joint venture, 82 other British firms exhibited through their local agents, a total number exceeded only by the United States, Germany, Israel and, fractionally, Italy.

Sales inquiries varied according to the product but all exhibitors agreed that the results and potential created were well worth the effort and expense involved. Several expensive machines were sold and one exhibitor with a highly technical, specialised and costly piece of instrumentation was most excited by two excellent inquiries which have continuous long-term potential.

The expansionist demand for machine-tools five years ago has now become a demand for replacements due to economic pressures and consolidation, but the size and international interest in Technology '79 reflect the importance of the commodity in the Israeli market.

Letters to the editor

Letters to the editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Eleventh Floor, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU, and *not* to HMSO.

CRE: Commercial Relations and Exports Division

The Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions are responsible for the protection of United Kingdom commercial interests in the negotiation and administration of commercial treaties and trade agreements within the framework of the EEC's common commercial policy. There are five divisions. CRE1 is concerned with multilateral trade questions. The other four divisions concentrate mainly on bilateral arrangements.

The Export Services and Promotions Division, under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board, is responsible for providing advice, information and assistance to British businessmen engaged in overseas trading. It works closely with the CRE territorial divisions, with export sections of the regional offices and with commercial departments of overseas posts. All inquiries, tel. 01-248 5757.

Where necessary BOTB export service officers refer firms to the territorial division (CRE2,3,4,5,) who provide help and advice when a firm's overseas business is being affected or is likely to be affected by another country's commercial law or regulations or by trade restrictions. Countries/regional groupings covered by each branch together with telephone inquiry points are set out below.

All extensions can be direct dialled.
Callers should dial (except where stated) **01-215** followed by the extension given.

Extension	
	Division 2 branch 1
3364	North America, Bermuda, US Pacific Islands, St Pierre, Miquelon, Langlade Islands.
	Division 2 branch 3
5143	Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei
5253	Indonesia, Philippines
3263	Thailand, Burma, Kampauchae (Cambodia), Laos, N Korea, Vietnam, Taiwan
5642	Korea
01-248 5757 ext 7162 or 613	Japan
	Division 3 branch 1
5342	Spain, Malta, Andorra, Gibraltar, Canary Islands, Portugal, Cyprus, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia.
5298	Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Austria, Switzerland.
5336	Italy, San Marino, West Germany, France, Monaco, Denmark, Republic of Ireland, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg
	Division 3 branch 2
5283	Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Falkland Islands, Antarctic.
5290	Central America and Mexico.
5297	Cuba and Caribbean countries.
5330	Australasia, Pacific Islands.
	Division 4 branch 1
3422	Hungary.
5735	Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Romania.
5264	USSR, Mongolia.
5256	Poland, Bulgaria, Albania.
	Division 4 branch 2
5252	China
3661	Hong, Kong, Macao
5278	India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Maldive Islands, Bangladesh
	Division 5 branch 1
5221	Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, Yemen Arab Republic, Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen.
5218	Iran, Iraq.
	Division 5 branch 2
5220	Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Afghanistan.
5225	Sudan, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco.
	Division 5 branch 3
5276	South Africa, South-west Africa/Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Rhodesia.
3064	Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, Liberia.
3331	Ascension, British Indian Ocean Territories, Ethiopia, Jibuti, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, St Helena, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, Tristan da Cunha, Uganda, Zambia.
3435	Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Cape Verde Islands, Chad, Comoro Island, Congo (Brazzaville), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mayotte, Mozambique, Niger, Reunion, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Zaire.

Overseas trade country data

Australia

Tools, implements, structures, certain vehicles and toys (tariff review). As part of the tariff review announced in *Trade and Industry*, 6 July, the Australian government has requested the Industries Assistance Commission to inquire into and to report by 30 June 1981 on, whether assistance should be provided to the sectors of industry concerned with the production in Australia of goods of a kind falling within the following tariff numbers:

82.01 and 82.02 (hand tools of a kind used in agriculture, horticulture or forestry); 82.03 (pliers, pincers, tweezers, pipe cutters, spanners, wrenches, files, rasps etc); 82.05 (interchangeable tools for hand tools (including power operated) and for machine tools); 82.06 (knives and cutting blades for machines or mechanical appliances); 82.07 (tool tips and plates, sticks and the like for tool tips) 82.08.100 (food mincers, and choppers); 82.09 (knives, other than those falling within 82.06 above); 82.11 (Razors and razor blades includes blanks, excluding blades and heads for electric razors);
73.22, 74.19.2 and 74.19.5 (reservoirs, tanks, vats of metal of a capacity exceeding 300 litres); 73.24 (containers of iron or steel for compressed or liquefied gas; 73.27.2 and 74.11.2 (gauze, cloth, grill, netting, fencing etc of expanded metal; 73.29 (chains and parts of iron or steel); 73.30 (anchors and grapnels); 73.32 (bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, cutters, washers etc); 73.38 (goods commonly used for domestic purposes of iron or steel); 73.40.1 (machinery belt fasteners, travel goods, vanity compacts, furniture, turnbuckles, stationery and parts therefor, of iron or steel); 73.40.5 (wedged wires and bars used in making screen and sieves); 73.40.6 (smoking requisites); 73.40.7 (parts or fittings or iron or steel used principally in ships, boats etc); 73.40.8 (metal boxes, casts, cans, drums, vats and similar containers); 73.40.99 (other items of iron or steel eg bobbins, castings in the rough, forgings, hose clips, shackles, spools and reels etc); 74.15 (nails, tacks, staples, studs etc); 74.18 (goods of copper commonly used for domestic purposes); 74.19.1 (copper sprinkler heads for fire extinguisher systems); 74.19.39 (other items of copper in respect of smoking requisites); 74.19.4 (articles of copper ie chain and parts, furniture and parts, stationery and parts, travel goods, handbags, wallets etc); 74.19.9 (other items of copper eg machinery, mechanical appliances, electrical goods and parts); 75.05 (electro-plating anodes of nickel); 75.06 (other goods of nickel); 77.02.9 (other goods of magnesium); 78.06 (other goods of lead); 79.06 (other goods of zinc);
80.06 (other goods of tin); 83.01 (locks, padlocks and parts, frames for handbags, trunks etc of base metal and keys therefor); 83.02 (base metal fittings and mountings for furniture, doors, staircases, windows, coachwork, sadlery etc); 83.03 (safes, strong-boxes, strong rooms etc of base metal); 83.04 (office furniture of base metal); 83.05 (stationery items of base metal) 83.06 (statuettes and other ornaments used indoors, of base metal); 83.07 (lamps and light fittings of base metal); 83.08 (flexible tubing and piping of base metal); 83.09 (clasps, frames with clasps for handbags and the like, buckles, hooks, eyes etc of base metal); 83.11 (bells and gongs, non-electric, of base metal); 83.13 (stoppers, crown corks, bottle caps, capsules, bung covers and other packing accessories of base metal); 83.14 (sign-plates, name-plates, numbers and allied items of base metal); 84.21.82 and 84.21.83 (hand fire extinguishers); 85.27 (electrical conduit tubing and joints of base metal);
93.01 (side-arms and parts, sabbards and sheaths therefor); 93.02 (revolvers and pistols); 93.03 (artillery weapons, machine-guns and other military firearms); 93.04 (other firearms); 93.05 (arms of other descriptions including air, spring and similar pistols, rifles and guns); 93.06 (parts for arms, including gun barrel blanks but not including parts for side-arms); 98.10 (mechanical lighters including chemical and electrical lighters and parts, but not flints or wicks); 98.15 (vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels, complete with cases). 73.21 (structures and parts of iron or steel, including buildings, bridges and sections, lock-gates, towers, roofs, door and window frames of iron or steel; plates, strips, rods, angles, shapes, etc, of iron or steel). 85.09.1, 85.09.2 or 85.09.3 (electrical lighting and signalling equipment). 87.09, 87.10, 87.11, 87.12 or 87.13 (motor cycles, invalid carriages, baby carriages and other goods, including parts therefor). 87.14.13 or 87.14.23 (hand propelled vehicles and vehicles of a kind drawn by animals, including parts therefor). 97.01 (wheeled toys, dolls' prams and push cars, including parts therefor).

UK firms and trade associations intending to submit evidence at the public hearing, the date and location of which will be published as soon as they are known, should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay. Evidence may be submitted either through the accredited agent of the firm or trade association concerned, or through the Australian-British Trade Association, 6th Floor, Dorland House, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, which will represent UK interests if authorised. The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work involved in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 1074/79 CRE 1075/79 CRE 1077/79 CRE 1078/79.

Hoists, pulley-tackle and winches. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 19 January, reported that the Australian Industries Assistance Commission (IAC) had released a draft report of its inquiry into the assistance needs of the sector of industry which manufactures manually operated hoists and winches for materials handling; manually operated winches for marine use; power operated garage hoists; electric hoists; electric, electro-hydraulic and power-take-off winches; electric and electro-hydraulic marine winches; power operated pneumatic hoists and winches.

The IAC's final report was later submitted to government who, having considered the recommendations, decided that the existing tariff quotas accorded to endless chain hand operated pulley tackle and hoists will be discontinued. The duties on these goods will be phased down from 40 and 30 per cent to 25 per cent over three years.

In respect of all other goods under reference, an industry rate of duty of 25 per cent will be adopted. Goods currently dutiable at more than 25 per cent will phase down to 25 per cent over three years. Goods currently admitted duty free under by-law will continue to be so treated for as long as normal by-law criteria can be met.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469 401.

Ref: CRE 421/79

Bags, sacks, etc. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 15 December 1978, reported that the Australian government had requested the Industries Assistance Commission to inquire into and report on the question whether the existing assistance in respect of sacks, bags and fabrics wholly or mainly of man-made fibre should be extended to 31 December 1980.

The government has now considered the commission's recommendations and has announced that short-term assistance will continue to apply until 31 December 1980 but at reduced rates. As from 1 July 1979 the reduced rates are as follows:

Tariff no./Description	General tariff	Preferential tariff
62.03 Leno weave bags (open mesh)	35 per cent plus $0.04 per bag	35 per cent plus $0.32 per bag
62.03 Other woven bags	35 per cent plus $0.10 per bag	35 per cent plus $0.80 per bag
60.05 Knitted bags (except stockinette)	35 per cent plus $0.03 per bag	35 per cent plus $0.03 per bag
60.01 Polyolefin fabrics	30 per cent or if higher, $0.08 per m^2	30 per cent or if higher, $0.08 per m^2

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Bangladesh

Import duty changes. The government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh announced its annual budget on 2 June 1979. The following CCCN numbers have been affected by changes in import duty rates from 1 July 1979:

05.01, 05.02, 05.07, 05.08, 05.10, 05.14, 05.15, 08.04, 11.08, 12.09, 12.10, 14.02, 14.05, 15.07, 15.08, 15.10, 15.12, 18.01, 18.02, 19.01, 19.04, 21.06, 22.03, 22.04, 22.05, 22.06, 22.07, 22.08, 22.09, 23.01, 23.02, 23.03, 23.04, 23.05, 23.06, 23.07, 25.07, 25.08, 25.11, 25.16, 25.17, 25.18, 25.23, 25.27, 25.28, 25.30, 27.06, 27.08, 27.10, 27.13, 27.14, 27.15, 27.16, 28.06, 28.09, 28.17, 28.18, 28.19, 28.20, 28.21, 28.22, 28.23, 28.24, 28.25, 28.26, 28.27, 28.28, 28.31, 28.37, 28.38, 28.39, 28.42, 28.47, 28.54, 29.04, 29.05, 29.11, 29.13, 29.14, 29.16, 29.23, 29.26, 31.01, 32.01, 32.06, 32.07, 33.06, 34.01, 34.03, 34.04, 34.07, 35.03, 35.05, 35.06, 36.01, 36.02, 36.03, 36.04, 36.05, 36.06, 37.08, 38.01, 38.07, 40.08, 40.09, 40.10, 40.12, 40.13, 40.14, 40.16, 41.01, 41.02, 42.04, 42.06, 43.01, 44.01, 44.02, 44.03, 44.04, 44.05, 44.06, 44.07, 44.08, 44.09, 44.10, 44.11, 44.12, 44.13, 44.25, 44.26, 46.01, 46.02, 48.01, 48.08, 48.19, 48.20, 48.21, 49.09, 49.10, 49.11, 50.01, 50.08, 53.01, 53.02, 53.03, 53.04, 53.05, 53.06, 53.12, 53.13, 54.01, 54.02, 54.03, 54.04, 55.09, 57.03, 57.04, 57.05, 57.06, 57.07, 57.08, 57.09, 57.10, 57.11, 57.12, 59.01, 59.02, 59.04, 59.07, 59.08, 59.09, 59.14, 59.15, 59.16, 60.01, 62.04, 68.01, 68.14, 68.15, 68.16, 69.01, 69.02, 69.03, 69.06, 69.07, 69.08, 69.09, 69.10, 69.13, 69.14, 70.01, 70.10, 70.12, 70.14, 70.15, 70.17, 70.19, 70.20, 71.01, 71.02, 71.03, 71.05, 71.07, 71.14, 71.16, 73.25, 73.27, 73.29, 73.30, 73.31, 73.32, 73.33, 73.34, 73.35, 73.39, 74.03, 75.02, 76.02, 76.03, 76.04, 79.01, 80.01, 81.01, 81.02, 81.03, 81.04, 84.06, 84.08, 84.12, 84.18, 84.19, 84.21, 84.37, 84.38, 84.40, 84.59, 84.61, 85.08, 85.10, 85.12, 85.23, 87.01, 87.02, 87.06, 87.13, 87.14, 88.01, 88.02, 88.03, 88.04, 88.05, 90.03, 90.04, 90.05, 90.06, 90.08, 90.10, 90.11, 90.12, 90.24, 90.25, 90.26, 92.08, 92.11, 92.12, 92.13, 93.01, 96.02, 96.03, 97.01, 97.02, 97.03, 98.01, 98.03, 98.10, 98.11, 98.16

Inquiries, stating CCCN numbers: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7062/420.

Belgium

Food stuffs. The *Moniteur Belg*, no. 124 of 29 June, published two decrees dated 29 March 1979 concerning foodstuffs: the first implements EEC directive 77/94 of 21 December

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Divisions, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757. In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension.

1976 on the approximation of the laws in member states relating to foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses; and the second contains the regulations concerning deep-frozen foodstuffs.

Copies of the French texts are available on request.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Benin

New tariff. The latest edition of the *Benin Tariff* has just been received. Extensive alterations in the import revenue tax affecting most chapters were introducted.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 472.

Denmark

Marking and labelling of pewter ware. Pewter ware containing more than 10 per cent lead and antinomy intended for use in connection with foodstuffs are now subject to guidelines prepared by the Danish Food Institute.

Copies are available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 408/423.

Greenland

Alcohol rationing. The rationing of alcoholic beverages is to be introduced from 1 August 1979. Details are given in Greenland regulation no. 1 of 19 May 1979. Copies are available in Danish from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 408/423.

Indonesia

Exemption from import duty and sales tax – vinyl-chloride monomer. The Indonesian government has announced the total exemption from import duty and sales tax from 15 May of the import of vinyl-chloride monomer, under tariff heading no. 29.02.20. The import duty and sales tax will both be nil.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/468/401.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

ECGD

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL, tel. 01-606 6699.

Kenya

Tariff and tax amendments. The 1979 Finance Bill published in the *Kenya Gazette* supplement no. 35 amends, with effect from 8 June 1979, import duty and sales tax rates of goods under the following tariff numbers:

IMPORT DUTY

03.01.011	22.05.004	51.04.021	61.03.051
03.01.019	22.05.005	51.04.031	61.03.059
03.01.020	22.06.001	51.04.051	61.03.061
03.01.030	22.06.002	51.04.061	61.03.069
03.01.040	22.07.001	55.08.010	61.04.011
03.02.010	22.07.009	55.09.011	61.04.012
03.02.020	22.08.001	55.09.019	61.04.019
03.02.030	22.08.009	55.09.030	61.04.021
03.02.040	22.09.010	56.07.011	61.04.029
03.03.000	22.09.021	56.07.021	61.04.031
04.01.001	22.09.029	56.07.031	61.04.039
04.01.002	22.09.031	56.07.041	61.06.000
04.02.010	22.09.032	56.07.061	61.07.000
04.02.021	22.09.033	56.07.071	61.09.010
04.02.029	22.09.034	56.07.081	61.09.020
04.02.031	22.09.039	56.07.091	61.10.009
04.02.032	22.10.000	56.07.101	61.11.001
04.02.041	24.02.010	60.01.010	62.02.011
04.02.049	24.02.020	60.01.020	62.02.021
04.03.001	24.02.031	60.01.030	62.02.022
04.03.002	24.02.032	60.01.040	62.02.029
04.04.000	24.02.033	60.01.050	62.02.031
10.05.000	28.08.001	60.03.000	62.02.039
11.01.021	28.38.021	60.04.010	62.02.041
11.02.021	32.04.001	60.04.020	62.02.042
16.03.009	32.04.009	60.04.031	62.02.049
16.04.000	32.05.011	60.04.032	62.02.051
16.05.000	32.05.019	60.04.041	62.02.059
20.07.010	32.06.001	60.04.042	62.02.061
20.07.020	32.06.009	60.04.050	62.02.062
20.07.030	32.07.009	60.04.061	62.02.069
20.07.040	32.08.000	60.04.062	62.02.071
20.07.050	32.10.000	60.04.071	62.02.079
20.07.061	33.01.009	60.04.072	62.02.082
20.07.069	33.06.006	60.04.080	62.02.083
20.07.070	34.04.009	60.04.090	62.02.089
21.07.009	36.08.001	60.04.100	63.01.000
22.01.001	36.08.002	60.05.161	67.04.000
22.01.002	38.14.009	60.06.010	73.27.009
22.02.001	38.19.039	60.06.021	73.40.995
22.02.002	39.01.011	60.06.022	85.15.022
22.03.001	40.06.001	60.06.029	85.15.032
22.03.009	41.01.061	61.03.010	85.15.052
22.04.000	42.04.000	61.03.020	85.15.062
22.05.001	44.22.001	61.03.030	87.01.020
22.05.002	46.02.001	61.03.041	87.10.000
22.05.003	46.03.000	61.03.049	90.26.001

SALES TAX

22.01.001	33.06.003	84.15.011	87.02.025
22.02.001	33.06.009	84.15.012	87.02.026
22.02.002	36.06.000	84.15.020	87.02.027
22.03.001	37.01.009	84.15.041	89.01.020
22.03.009	37.02.000	84.22.010	90.07.019
22.05.002	37.03.000	84.22.020	90.07.020
22.05.003	39.07.030	84.22.030	90.07.039
22.05.004	42.01.000	84.22.040	90.08.010
22.06.001	42.02.010	84.22.050	90.08.020
22.06.002	42.02.020	84.22.060	90.08.030
22.07.001	42.02.030	84.22.070	90.09.009
22.07.009	42.02.040	84.40.010	91.01.000
22.08.009	43.03.009	85.06.010	91.02.000
22.09.010	43.04.009	85.06.020	91.04.009
22.09.021	44.27.001	85.06.030	91.07.000
22.09.029	69.13.001	85.06.040	91.08.000
22.09.031	70.19.001	85.06.061	91.09.000
22.09.032	70.19.009	85.06.069	91.10.000
22.09.033	71.01.000	85.14.010	91.11.000
22.09.034	71.02.010	85.14.020	92.11.010
22.09.039	71.02.030	85.22.021	92.11.021
27.10.011	71.02.040	87.02.011	92.11.022
27.10.012	71.02.050	87.02.012	92.11.031
27.10.013	71.03.000	87.02.013	92.11.032
27.10.030	71.11.010	87.02.014	92.12.029
27.10.062	71.11.020	87.02.015	92.13.001
27.10.081	71.12.000	87.02.016	92.13.009
27.10.082	71.13.000	87.02.017	95.05.001
27.11.010	71.15.000	87.02.021	95.05.009
27.11.020	71.16.001	87.02.022	95.08.001
27.11.030	71.16.009	87.03.023	98.14.000
27.17.000	83.09.001	87.02.024	

Peru

Import regulations. The Central Reserve Bank has announced that with effect from 2 May imports must be financed over at least 90 days from the date of shipment. This applies to both private and public sector imports and includes capital goods not exceeding US$50,000 fob in value; excepted are **a** foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals, **b** imports not exceeding US$20,000 per shipment and up to an annual accumulated maximum of US$200,000 fob and **c** up to 30 per cent of the down payment on the fob value of capital goods imports.

Value of importation (US dollars fob)	Terms of payment
From 50 001 to 750 000	1 year
From 750 001 to 3 000 000	2 years
From 3 000 001 to 6 000 000	3 years
From 6 000 001 to 10 000 000	4 years

Capital goods imports of over US$10 million require prior consultation with the Central Reserve Bank.

No further details are available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

South Africa

Customs tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 15 June:

R.1250, CCCN 28.04: tariff heading 28.04 is restated.
R.1251, CCCN 59.03: the effect of this amendment is that the rates of duty on certain bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics are amended.
R.1252, CCCN 62.04: the effect of this notice is that the rate of duty on tents classifiable under tariff heading 62.04 is amended from 20 per cent to 20 per cent or 600c each.
R.1253, CCCN 87.09: tariff heading 87.09 is restated.

Customs and Excise duties
R.1254, item 126.35, CCCN 87.09: it is made clear that the *ad valorem* excise and customs duty on motor cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor apply whether or not such cycles are equipped with side cars.

Import surcharge
R.1255, CCCN 87.09.10, 87.09.20 and 87.09.90 have been deleted. CCCN 87.09.30 has been added to the list of exclusions for import surcharge purposes.

Industrial rebates
R.1256, items 306.02, 311.11, 311.13, 311.25, 317.02, CCCN 59.03:
1 Provision is made for a partial rebate of duty on impregnated or coated bonded fibre fabrics for the manufacture of bandages, surgical dressings, medicated plasters, surgical sutures and polishing buffs.
2 The provision for a rebate of duty on:
a bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics for the manufacture of narrow fabrics.
b bonded fibre fabrics of polyester fibres for the manufacture of foundation garments, and
c bonded fibre fabrics and similar bonded yarn fabrics for the manufacture of motor vehicles, are withdrawn.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Tariff application. Customs tariff application list 22/79, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 6 July, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

Parts of roller bearings specified in tariff subheading 84.62.25.20, classifiable under tariff subheading 84.62.60.90

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and

belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5274.

Customs tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 22 June:

R.1308, CCCN 97.06: The rate of duty on squash racquets and frames of a value for duty purposes of 100c or more each is increased from 10 per cent to 15 per cent or 250c each.

Industrial rebates

R.1309, item 306.04 and 307.01, CCCN 29.34: The butyltin laurate referred to in items 306.04/29.14(4) and 307.01/29.14(4) is, in fact, dibutyltin dilaurate of tariff heading 29.34, hence the amendments.

General rebates

R.1310, item 407.01: It is made clear that only used sporting or recreational equipment, imported as passengers' baggage, may be cleared under rebate of duty in terms of item 407.01.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Spain

Suspension of import duties on raw cocoa beans. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 29 June, published royal decree 1539 of 1979 which had the effect of extending for a period of three months as from 21 June 1979 the suspension of import duties levied on raw cocoa beans classified under CCCN no. 18.01A. No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Syria

Import regulations – potatoes. Decree 283 of 7 May prohibits, with effect from that date, the importation of potatoes from whatever country of origin. No further details are available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/420.

Import duties. Presidential decree 856 of 5 April exempts the following items from customs duties:

97.01	Wheeled toys designed for children (bicycles, tricycles and pedal motor cars); dolls' prams and dolls' push chairs.
97.02	Dolls.
97.03	Other toys; working models of a kind used for recreational purposes.

Inquiries, specifying the items of interest preferably with CCCN numbers, OTAR 01-248 5757, ext. 475/420.

United States

Safety standards. The *Federal Register*, 15 June, gave notice of a final regulation, by the Consumer Product Safety Commission, which bans as a hazardous substance any toy or other article, intended for use by children under three years of age, that presents a choking, aspiration, or ingestion hazard because of small parts. The notice gives details of those items which are exempt from commission regulations, and also details of the device intended to screen out items which are not of a specific size. Products which are introduced into interstate commerce after 1 January 1980 are subject to the regulation.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Overseas trade export services

First Philippines container service

Meadows Hong Kong has introduced a 'Manila security express' service to the Philippines from Hong Kong, in conjunction with the Manila branch of Meadowsfreight Asia Ltd. Being the first consolidated container service offered to the Philippines, new procedures had to be negotiated between Meadows and the Filipino authorities.

Under the service, which is expected to operate one 40 ft container weekly, goods are consolidated in Hong Kong before going to sea to Manila. A pre-advice telex is sent to the Meadows Manila office to alert the consignee of shipment. All the relevant documentation is airfreighted to ensure speedy clearance and eliminate long and expensive delays.

Consolidation

Consolidation in Hong Kong and deconsolidation in Manila is controlled by the appropriate Meadows office, ensuring safe and secure handling at all times. The service is also offered on a door-to-door basis.

Further information: circle 550

General Freight opens Birmingham office

General Freight Co Ltd, freight forwarding and shipping agents, opened a new office in Sparkbrook, Birmingham, on 11 July. Under sales manager Philip Pardoe, it is offering local businessmen a complete freight forwarding and shipping service which covers every aspect of exporting and importing.

Door-to-door

For the exporter, General Freight claims to provide a door-to-door export service, collecting from a customer's factory and delivering to the local destination, and handling all the complex documentation in between – customs clearance, insurance and export invoicing. A network of 16 offices in ports throughout the UK, and strong ties with companies abroad – many of whom are sister companies to General Freight – ensures the reliability of this service.

For the importer, the company can draw on its expertise as one of the UK's largest commodity cargo superintendents to inspect cargoes, clear them through the customs, and arrange transport.

The new office has the on-site back-up of an associated company which can offer open and covered storage, and a fleet of vehicles giving a UK national dock delivery service. Also available through the Birmingham office is the OPDR-Andalusian service, for which General Freight's associated company, W. B. Woolley, acts as loading brokers at Felixstowe. The service to Spanish ports, Gibraltar, and Spanish North Africa, operates fortnightly.

Further information: circle 551

Van carrier makes for more cost effective freighting

Ferranti Engineering Ltd's first van carrier in the new 835 series has been delivered to Solent Container Services Ltd and is operating alongside that company's fleet of 32 van carriers at Prince Charles Container Dock in Southampton.

The 835 series was developed in conjunction with numerous van carrier operators following many discussions over a long period of time. Whilst keeping the basic shape of a previous machine, it features many changes which will enable more efficient and better cost-effective operations in the freighting area.

To achieve a faster operating cycle time the designers have developed a completely new power distribution system for both propulsion and hoisting. A Perkins 640 diesel engine has been chosen for the power unit but other options are under consideration for certain market areas.

Strengthened

The 835 series utilises a greatly improved, simplified, and strengthening version of the conventional hydraulic hoist lifting mechanism with a new, automatic equalising compensation system. Particular attention has been paid to the position of the controls and instruments providing the driver with optimum control whilst operating the machine.

The payload capacity is 35 tons under lift frames and, like its predecessors, the 835 will stack 20 ft containers three high and 40 ft containers two high. A long wheelbase version which will stack 40 ft containers three high, the 835L, is also available.

Further information: circle 552

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

European community news

Commission to form technical committee on fishing resources

Scientists from member states will sit on a new committee to be set up by the EEC commission to deal with measures needed for the protection of fishing grounds, the conservation of the biological resources of the sea and their balanced exploitation.

At the commission's request the scientific and technical committee will give its opinion on all matters concerning fishing resources. It will assist in drawing-up and implementing a community system for fisheries conservation and management. It will also issue an annual report, listing scientific and technical facilities connected with fisheries in the community and recommending conservation methods.

The committee will liaise between the community and the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) and will supplement ICES studies and expert opinions at community level.

Supply agency reports slow pace of nuclear power

Development of nuclear energy in the community proceeded at a restrained pace according to the Euratom Supply Agency's annual report for 1978. Only four nuclear power stations were newly commissioned, two at Bugey in France and one each at Unterwesser in West Germany and Caorso, Italy.

Three other nuclear power plants comprising six reactors with a total capacity of 4310 MWe were firmly committed and ordered. These will be located at Heysham and Torness in the UK and Cruas in France.

Total nuclear capacity in the community for the year amounted to 26.3 GWe, which means that 10.2 per cent of community electricity production was from nuclear energy representing a saving of some 25 million tonnes of oil equivalent.

Fuel requirements of the community nuclear power stations with a total capacity of 26.3 GWe amount to some 8000 tonnes of natural uranium and about 3400 tonnes of separative work per year.

Interruptions in supply make long-term predictions uncertain but the agency thinks that few natural uranium supply problems should arise in the community up to the end of the 1980s or early 1990s. This assessment does not reduce the need for strenuous efforts to achieve a long-term assurance of supply.

The report says that the community should be guaranteed a sure supply through diversification of sources, assurance of access to production through direct or indirect participation, and through the maintenance of adequate stocks. The market of enriched uranium and enrichment services also underwent structural changes last year.

The principal sources of supply for the community are still the United States and the USSR.

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

Parliament

Anglo-French trade balance	119
Imports of EEC steel	119
Steel imports	120
Shipbuilding labour force	120
Trade with EEC	120
Imports of EEC steel rod and bar	121
Steel imports from EEC	121

Overseas trade news

Imports of certain fabrics from Hong Kong	123

Exhibitions

Chemical engineering congress in Frankfurt	128
Paris urology congress	128

Country data

Belgium	131
Denmark	131

Statistics

Overseas travel and tourism	142
Registrations of British, community and foreign films	167

Commission energy seminar for October

Guido Brunner, commissioner for energy and research, is to open an international seminar on 'New ways to save energy' in Brussels on 23 to 25 October. This seminar, organised by the commission, is one of the means by which the commission intends to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the research and development results obtained from its research programmes.

The aim of the seminar is to inform representatives of national authorities, public organisations, industries, universities and other interested persons about the results achieved in the implementation of the community's first energy R&D programme (1975-79) which deals with energy conservation, new energy technologies and sources and with energy systems modelling. In the framework of this 11.38 million eua (£18.3 million) programme more than 100 contracts on energy conservation have been concluded with research bodies throughout the European community, working on R&D projects covering a range of subjects:

□ **Heat pumps.** Evaluation of possible heat sources for heat pumps such as air, soil, sewers and groundwater; development of heat pump components and advance heat pumps systems; heat pump applications.

□ **Industrial processes.** Energy analysis and optimisation of industrial processes, studies on heat recovery and development of energy saving components such as heat exchangers, organic rankine cycle engines, heat storage systems, new combustion systems. Specific branches of industry have been investigated, eg paper, food, textile, chemical, aluminium and coke industry.

□ **Houses and buildings.** Heating and ventilation systems, improvement of wall and window insulation.

□ **Transport.** Improvement of internal combustion engines.

□ **Miscellaneous.** Advanced batteries, recycling of waste, energy production from waste material and low grade fuel.

Programmes and information can be obtained from Mr P. Zegers, Commission of the European Communities, Directorate General XII C 1, Rue de la Loi 200, b-1049 Bruxelles, tel. 02-735 00 40/736 60 00, ext. 5845/6652/5833.

Spain's EEC minister visits Whitehall

Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, Spain's minister for EEC relations, met Whitehall ministers during a three-day visit to London from 17 July. A meeting with trade secretary John Nott on 18 July covered the implications of EEC membership for Spain's external trade.

Mr Nott affirmed the UK's support for Spain's membership of the EEC and referred to the UK's experience of joining the community, stressing the importance for Spain of preparing in advance for the opening of Spain's market to free EEC competition. Mr Nott expressed the hope that substantive negotiations would begin as soon as possible in the autumn.

Spain applied for membership of the EEC in 1977 and negotiations were formally opened in February this year. Spain should join the community by 1983.

Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo.

Radio interference regulated

Regulations limiting the generation of electromagnetic energy by a wide range of electrical goods have come into force this year. These result from EEC directives 76/889 and 76/890 designed to remove the barrier to trade in these goods caused by differing national radio interference prevention standards.

Statutory Instrument 1978/1267 – The Wireless Telegraphy (Control of Interference from Household Appliances, Portable Tools, etc) Regulations 1978 – covers a wide range of equipment containing an electric motor or which generates a transient by its switching operations or causes radio interference. This includes most electrical household appliances and apparatus as diverse as electric fences, vending machines, cash registers, milking machines and slide projectors.

The scope is defined not by the purpose of the equipment but by the type of fortuitous emission which it generates. There are exceptions for vehicle ignition systems (already the subject of regulations made after an earlier directive); tv and radio receivers (the subject of a separate directive is still under discussion); appliances using in-built batteries (not designed for mains operation); portable tools with a rate power exceeding 2 kW; regulating controls incorporating semi-conductors with a rated input current exceeding 16 A; and transients caused by manually operated switches.

Statutory Instrument 1978/1268 – The Wireless Telegraphy (Control of Interference from Fluorescent Lighting Apparatus) Regulations 1978 – applies to emissions by switch-start fluorescent lighting designed for use in residential areas, with lamps between 600 and 2400 mm long and a nominal wattage of between 20 and 25 W.

Both regulations require that manufacturers, importers and assemblers sell only equipment which complies with the interference limits specified. They must also affix to the equipment, or include in its accompanying documents, a statement that it does comply.

Further information may be obtained from the Home Office Directorate of Technology, Radio Interference Branch, tel. 01-275 3305.

EEC indicative ceilings for imports from Efta

Information has been received that community imports of the following goods have reached 75 per cent or more of the indicative ceiling level for 1979 (see *Trade and Industry*, 2 March):

Order no.	Country of origin	CCT heading/Description
ISF4	Finland	ex 48.01 F Woodfree printing and writing paper, Bible paper, etc
IS4	Sweden	ex 48.01 F Woodfree printing and writing paper, Bible paper, etc
IA6	Austria	48.15 B Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape

Tariff quotas and GSP special ceilings: restoration of duties

The list below covers tariff quotas and GSP special ceilings opened or re-opened on or after 1 January 1979, and quotas which opened in 1978 and remained valid in 1979, giving the following details:

1 Tariff quotas made critical on or after 1 January 1979 and remaining critical at 25 June 1979;

2 Tariff quotas/UK maximum amounts known to have exhausted during the period 1 May to 25 June 1979; and

3 Special ceilings/community butoirs reached and preferential rates withdrawn during the period 24 May to 25 June 1979.

The details will be included in amendments to part 11B of the customs tariff as soon as possible. Copies can be obtained meanwhile on request from local customs offices to enable importers and agents to update their copies of the tariff pending receipt of printed pages.

It should be noted that the list was not completely up-to-date at the time of issue and attention is drawn to the warning contained in the special note to part 11A of the tariff (page 1303).

			Special rate withdrawn	
Tariff heading	Serial no	Critical from	From	For goods from
ex 03.01 AII	1057	—	(a)	All third countries
07.01 GII	7254	—	16.5.79 (Quota closed)	Cyprus
08.04 BI	1103	—	2.79 (a)	All third countries
ex 08.05 G	1111	1.3.79	13.4.79	Turkey
ex 22.05 CI a) ex II a) ex IIIa) 2	7025	12.6.79		
ex 22.05 CIIIb) 1 IV b) 1	7041	12.6.79 (reverts to non-critical from 1.7.79)		
ex 22.05 CIIIa) 2 ex IVa) 2	7068	7.2.79		
22.09 CI	1332	26.4.79		
29.23 DIII	1553	1.1.79		
42.02 A	1588	—	3.4.79	GSP groups A & B (b)
44.15	1685	10.4.79	24.4.79	GSP groups A & B (b)
ex 48.01 F	2079	7.4.79	4.5.79	Finland
ex 48.01 F	2095	—	5.79	Sweden
48.01 F 48.05 B	2508	17.4.79	19.4.79	Portugal
ex 48.07 C	7351	—	3.3.79	Austria
ex 48.07 C	7149	—	18.4.79	Finland
ex 48.07 C	2613	—	5.79 (a)	Finland
ex 48.07 C	2664	7.4.79	19.4.79	Austria
ex 48.07 C	2672	19.6.79		
ex 48.07 C	2702	25.5.79		
ex 48.07 C	2729	—	3.4.79	Sweden
ex 48.07 C	2737	25.5.79	(a)	Sweden
48.15 B	2834	—	4.79 (a)	Sweden
48.16 A	2842	1.3.79	15.3.79	Sweden
ex 48	3007	25.5.79		
50.09	7386	1.1.79		(c)
ex 50.09	3449	14.6.79		
53.07	6127	—	11.6.79	South Korea (c)
53.07	6135	1.1.79		(c)
ex 55.05 B II	6216	1.1.79		(c)
ex 55.05 B II	6224	5.5.79	(a)	Brazil (c)
ex 55.05 BII	6259	1.6.79		(c)
55.08	6267		7.5.79	India (c)
			5.6.79	Other GSP groups A & B (excl Brazil) (c)
55.09	7084	8.1.79		
55.09 B	6313	1.1.79		(c)
56.05 A	3821	1.1.79	4.1.79	South Korea (c)
			1.2.79	Singapore (c)
			5.79 (a)	Other GSP group A (c)
58.10	6461		5.6.79	India (c)
ex 59.04	4037		23.5.79	Philippines (c)
60.03 B	6666	1.1.79		(c)
60.03 A C D	6674	22.3.79		(c)
60.04	6682	18.1.79	31.3.79	GSP group A (c)
61.01	4169	3.5.79		
61.01	6747	1.1.79	4.1.79	South Korea (c)
			31.1.79	Yugoslavia (c)
			(a)	Other GSP group A (c)
73.02 D	4517	—	19.4.79	All third countries
73.08	4533	1.3.79		
ex 73.13	4576	9.1.79		
ex 77.01 A	4835	12.6.79		
85.21 D E	4924	1.3.79		
87.14 B II	4975		28.5.79	Yugoslavia
90.05	5016	20.3.79 (Hong Kong only)		
97.02	5105	16.3.79 (South Korea only)		
97.05	5202	20.3.79 (Hong Kong only)	4.79 (a)	Hong Kong

a Date not yet determined. b Withdrawal of special rate does not apply to the 'least developed' qualifying countries shown in customs tariff part 10 B, annexe 2, list C. c Preference period 1 January to 30 June 1979. New preferences opened from 1 July to 31 December 1979.

Inquiries about current tariff quota balances may be made to HM Customs and Excise, Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2570/2295.

Temporary suspension of the CCT: other member states requests

The EEC commission has notified the department of Trade of the following requests for new suspensions of the common customs tariff (CCT) for the period 1 January to 30 June 1980. Total suspension is sought in each instance.

CCT heading/Description

ex 03.01 C
Frozen soft roes
ex 28.04 B
Helium
ex 28.40 BII
Calcium hydrogenorthophosphate
ex 28.57 A
Silane
ex 29.02 AI
Tetrafluoromethane
ex 29.02 AI
1,1-Difluoroethane
ex 29.03 CI
Methanesulphonyl chloride
ex 29.05 AIII
Cholesterol (cholesterin)
ex 29.11 CII
3-*p*-Cumenyl-2-methylpropionaldehyde (cyclamen aldehyde)
ex 29.13 E
4-Methoxy-4-methylpentan-2-one
ex 29.14 C
Ethyl 3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane-carboxylate
ex 29.14 C
Methyl 3-(2,3-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane-carboxylate
ex 29.15 CIII
Tetrabromophthalic anhydride
ex 29.16 AVII or 38.19 U
Cholic acid and 3α,12α-dihydroxy-5β-cholan-24-sic acid (deoxycholic acid)
ex 29.23 DV
Iminodiacetic acid
ex 29.23 E
Dobutamine (INN) and its salts
ex 29.25 AII
2-Acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulphonic acid
ex 29.25 BIIc)
Barbituric acid
ex 29.31 B
Thiodiethylene bis[3-(3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate]
(2,2'-Thiodiethyl bis[3-(3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl) propionate]
ex 29.34 C
2-Chloroethylphosphonic acid
ex 29.35 Q
2,4'-Dichloro-α-(pyrimidin-5-yl)benzhydryl alcohol
ex 29.25 Q
2-Chloro-4'-fluoro-α-(pyrimidin-5-yl)benzhydryl alcohol
ex 29.35 Q
Prifinium bromide (INN)
ex 29.35 Q
Inosine 5'-(disodium phosphate). (Disodium 5'-inosinate)
ex 29.35 Q
Guanosine 5'-(disodium phosphate). (Disodium 5'-guanylate)
ex 29.38 BII
Calcium D-pantothenate
Calcium DL-pantothenate
ex 30.01 BII
Liquid or semi-concentrated ox bile
ex 30.02 A
Purified pneumococcal polysaccharides (types 1-2-3-4-6-8-9-12-14-19-23-25-51-56: US nomenclature)
ex 30.03 AIIb)
Cisplatin (INN)
ex 38.11 D
Herbicides based on *N*-(phosphonomethyl)glycine
ex 38.19 U
Mixture of aldehydes from lignin containing not less than 65 per cent and not more than 75 per cent by weight of vanillin
ex 38.19 U
Crude bile acids
ex 39.19 U
Mixture of guanosine 5'-(disodium phosphate) and inosine 5'-(disodium phosphate)
ex 39.01 CVb)2
Reflecting polyurethane film with fabric support
ex 39.01 CVII
Poly[oxy(2,6-dibromo-1,4-phenylene)] [poly(2,6-dibromo-*p*-phenylenoxide)]
ex 39.02 CVIa)
An A-B-A block copolymer of polystyrene, ethylene-butylene copolymer, and polystrene, or mixtures thereof; in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3(b) to Chapter 39 and containing not more than 35 per cent by weight of styrene
ex 48.07 C
Kraft paper glued with latex in the aggregate, coated on one side with styrene-butadiene, and weighing not less than 104 and not more than 116 g/m²; intended for the manufacture of disposable-nappy inserts
ex 51.01 A
Yarn of poly(vinyl alcohol), soluble in water at 50°C, for use in the production of 'clothing' for paper machines
ex 85.21 DII
Digital display units consisting of a support board, smaller than 35 by 90 mm, and of a row of not less than three digits composed of light-emitting dioides manufactured with semi-conductor gallium and mounted on a board. Every digit consists of seven sections. The row of digits has a transparent plastic case
ex 85.21 DII
Monolithic integrated circuits with a storage capacity of 64K bits with a fixed storage of 2-64K bits EPROMS (UV erasable)

The department will wish to take account of UK interests in making its views known to the EEC before decisions are taken whether to grant these proposed suspensions. UK producers of the goods in question or of like or competing products are entitled to object where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the community and that their interests would be adversely affected by suspension or reduction of the CCT. Producers wishing to object should provide as much possible of the following information:

- ☐ estimated community (nine countries including the UK) demand in 1980
- ☐ estimated UK demand in 1980
- ☐ UK production expected to be available in 1980 for: the UK market; the rest of the community; exports to other countries.

This information should be sent in writing to the Department of Trade, General Division, Room 436, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, to arrive not later than 3 August 1979. **Inquiries:** 01-215 3576.

New legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Exports Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174/482/408.

Common agricultural policy

The texts of the following regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

Animal feedstuffs. Regulation (EEC) 1334/79 amending articles 17 and 18(3) of regulation (EEC) 3075/78 laying down detailed rules for the application of the special measures for peas and field beans used in the feeding of animals (*Official Journal* L162, 30 June 1979).

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 1267/79 fixing the target price for milk and the intervention prices for butter, skimmed-milk powder and Grana Padano and Parmigiano Reggiano cheese for the 1979/80 milk year (*Official Journal* L161, 29 June 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1268/79 fixing the threshold prices for certain milk products for the 1979/80 milk year (*Official Journal* L161, 29 June 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1269/79 on the marketing of reduced-price butter for direct consumption (*Official Journal* L161. 29 June 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1270/79 extending regulation (EEC) 1078/77 introducing a system of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products and for the conversion of dairy herds. The second sentence of article 9 of regulation 1078/77 is replaced by 'The measures provided for in this regulation shall be applied until the end of the 1979/80 milk year only,' and in article 13(1) '1979' is replaced by '1980' (*Official Journal* L161, 29 June 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1271/79 amending article 2 of regulation (EEC) 1079/77 as regards the amount of the co-responsibility levy in the milk and milk products sector (*Official Journal* L161, 29 June 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1272/79 amending article 2a of regulation (EEC) 985/68 and article 2 of regulation (EEC) 1014/68 as regards the buying-in prices applied by intervening agencies to butter and skimmed-milk powder (*Official Journal* L161, 29 June 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1273/79 amending article 2a(3) of regulation (EEC) 986/68 laying down general rules for granting aid for skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder for use as feed (*Official Journal* L161, 29 June 1979).

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 1274/79 fixing the guide price and the intervention price for adult bovine animals for the 1979/80 marketing year (*Official Journal* L161, 29 June 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1275/79 continuing for the 1979/80 marketing year the premium for the slaughter of certain adult bovine animals provided for in regulation (EEC) 870/77 (*Official Journal* L161, 29 June 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1276/79 on the grant of a premium for the birth of calves during the 1979/80 marketing year (*Official Journal* L161, 29 June 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1351/79 amending article 3(4) of regulation (EEC) 2226/78 laying down detailed rules for the application of intervention measures in the beef and veal sector (*Official Journal* L163, 2 July 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1353/79 extending for the 1979/80 marketing year the detailed rules of application for the granting of a slaughter premium for producers of bovine animals provided for by regulation (EEC) 926/77. In articles 2 and 8 of regulation 926/77 the expression '1978/79 marketing year' is in each case replaced by the expression '1979/80 marketing year' (*Official Journal* L163, 2 July 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1354/79 laying down detailed rules of application for the granting of a premium for the birth of calves for a further period of 12 months (*Official Journal* L163, 2 July 1979).

Processed fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 1282/79 amending article of regulation (EEC) 2104/75 as regards the system of import licences for products processed from fruit and vegetables (*Official Journal* L161, 29 June 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1283/79 amending regulation (EEC) 1530/78 laying down rules for the application of the system of aid in respect of certain products processed from fruit and vegetables (*Official Journal* L161, 29 June 1979).

Seeds. Regulation (EEC) 1249/79 fixing the reference prices for hybrid maize for sowing for the 1979/80 marketing year (*Official Journal* L159, 27 June 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1377/79 amending the annex to regulation (EEC) 3083/73 on the communication of information necessary for implementing regulation (EEC) 2358/71 on the common organisation of the market in seeds (*Official Journal* L166, 4 July 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1378/79 amending annexes I and II to regulation (EEC) 1445/76 specifying the different varieties of *Lolium perenne L* (*Official Journal* L166, 4 July 1979).

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 1390/79 establishing the standard average values for customs purposes of citrus fruits and apples and pears (*Official Journal* L167, 5 July 1979).

Oils, fats and oilseeds. Regulation (EEC) 1392/79 amending regulation (EEC) 282/67 on detailed rules for intervention for oil seeds (*Official Journal* L167, 5 July 1979).

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 1391/79 amending paragraph 3 of regulation (EEC) 1945/78 laying down, for the wine-growing year 1978/79, detailed rules for the distillation of the by-products of wine-making (*Official Journal* L167, 5 July 1979).

Regulation (EEC) 1243/79 amending article 1a and annex III of regulation (EEC) 1393/76 laying down detailed rules for the importation of products in the wine-growing sector originating in certain third countries (*Official Journal* L158, 26 June 1979).

The *Official Journal* L160, 28 June 1979, contains the following correction to regulation (EEC) 1148/79 (published in *Official Journal* L144, 13 June 1979) amending regulation (EEC) 217/79 in respect of the list of laboratories authorised to carry out analytical examination in the wine-growing sector:

Page 5, article 1 (b):
for: '. . . 040/34791.' read: '. . . 040/34971.'

Imports from non-member states

The texts of the following decisions which authorise the relevant member states to refuse entry to the specific goods have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* L160, 28 June 1979. The decisions relate to varying periods; full details are set out in the relevant decisions.

Decision 79/582/EEC authorising France not to apply community treatment to certain setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles, falling within subheadings 69.07 ex A or B ex II and 69.08 ex A or B ex II of the common customs tariff, originating in Thailand and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 79/583/EEC authorising the United Kingdom not to apply community treatment to yarn of discontinuous or waste synthetic fibres not put up for retail sale, falling within subheading 56.05 A of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 56.05-03, 05, 07, 09, 11, 13, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25, 28, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47) (category 22), originating in the German Democratic Republic and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 79/584/EEC authorising Ireland not to apply community treatment to men's and boys' shirts, woven, of wool, of cotton or of man-made textile fibres, falling within heading ex 61.03 of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 61.03-11, 15, 19) (category 8), originating in South Korea and in free circulation in the other member states.

Decision 79/585/EEC authorising the United Kingdom not to apply community treatment to yarn of discontinuous or waste regenerated fibres, not put up for retail sale, falling within subheading 56.05 B of the common customs tariff (Nimexe codes 56.05-51, 55, 61, 65, 71, 75, 81, 85, 91, 95, 99) (category 23), originating in the German Democratic Republic and in free circulation in the other member states.

Owing to lack of space the list of consultative documents has been held over until next week.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators[1]

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers'	Retailers'	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1975 prices		at 1975 prices			at 1975 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1977	1975	£ million	£ million			£ million				£ million		
						34,469	19,995	4,540	3,181			
1973	103.3	65 586	21 609	3 504	4 674	2 983	1 336	432	624	−967	−2 383	1 416
1974	101.4	64 162	21 173	3 822	4 605	1 459	1 288	361	−180	−3 550	−5 235	1 685
1975	100.0	63 328	20 536	3 522	3 841	−1 623	−1 221	−249	−100	−1 787	−3 236	1 449
1976	102.9	63 479	20 395	3 345	3 926	245	316	131	13	−1 072	−3 601	2 529
1977	104.9	62 897	19 961	3 573	4 325	949	442	266	29	371	−1 744	2 115
1978	108.2	66 431	20 456	3 856	4 677	1 034	597	6	333	443	−1 175	1 618
1976 3rd qtr	103.3	15 910	5 177	849	1 005	160	99	81	46	−421	−1 136	715
4th qtr	104.2	15 989	4 955	856	1 014	1 014	1 264	17	27	−292	−966	674
1977 1st qtr	103.8	15 610	4 821	851	1 030	402	235	82	117	−401	−946	545
2nd qtr	104.5	15 535	5 010	879	1 044	289	97	179	4	−253	−779	526
3rd qtr	104.8	15 849	5 057	910	1 103	−73	−6	−80	−59	513	−3	516
4th qtr	106.5	15 903	5 073	932	1 149	331	116	85	−33	512	−16	528
1978 1st qtr	106.0	16 326	5 152	923	1 162	323	38	81	62	−369	−596	227
2nd qtr	108.4	16 456	5 147	963	1 174	295	272	−62	128	208	−173	381
3rd qtr	109.2	16 831	5 132	982	1 162	304	175	45	54	154	−367	521
4th qtr	109.2	16 818	5 025	988	1 179	112	112	−59	89	450	−39	489
1979 1st qtr	107.4	17 021	4 927	946	1 209	378	83	100	87	−787	−11 81	394
2nd qtr										−231 p	−561	330 p
% change last 2 qtrs on prev. 2 qtrs.	−0.5	+1.7	−3.2	−0.6	+2.2							
on a year earlier	+1.9	+5.0	−2.7	+4.3	+3.3							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and earnings					Labour (UK)				Visible trade (volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices		Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults		Export	Import
				monthly averages		% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used	manufactured products: home sales		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count		On a balance of payment basis	
	at 1975 prices		at 1971 prices		(not seasonally adjusted)				(old series)					at 1975 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1975	1975	1971 16,296	thousands	Jan. 1974		1975	1975	Jan. 1970	thousands		thousands		1975 19,463	1975 22,699
1973	109.5	108.3	110.3	137.1	93.5	9.1	58.8	66.7	152.1	611.0	2.6	307.0		97.7	108.8
1974	105.1	106.5	109.0	102.8	108.5	16.0	86.8	81.8	179.1	599.7[2]	2.6[2]	301.6[2]		104.2	109.7
1975	100.0	100.0	106.7	97.2	134.8	24.2	100.0	100.0	226.6	929.1	3.9	148.0[2]		100.0	100.0
1976	102.0	101.4	106.5	104.7	157.1	16.5	127.0	117.3	261.8	1 269.3[2]	5.3[2]	119.7[2]		109.7	105.6
1977	105.8	102.8	103.6	107.1	182.0	15.8	145.6	140.5	288.5	1 378.0	5.7	155.8[2]		118.9	107.2
1978	109.7	103.6	109.2	130.1	197.1	8.3	144.6	153.3	330.2	1 376.5	5.7	210.4		122.9	112.6
1977 1st qtr	105.6	103.9	103.3	102	174.1	16.5	144.8	133.0	280.2	1 333.3	5.5	..		115.9	108.8
2nd qtr	105.5	102.4	102.4	104	181.9	17.4	148.8	139.6	284.4	1 353.4	5.6	154.3		117.7	110.6
3rd qtr	106.3	103.0	104.2	110	184.7	16.5	146.5	143.8	289.1	1 403.1	5.8	153.7		124.6	107.3
4th qtr	105.9	101.8	104.7	113	187.4	13.1	142.2	145.8	300.3	1 422.2	5.9	163.6		117.3	102.3
1978 1st qtr	106.9	102.2	106.4	128	190.6	9.5	140.2	149.2	310.9	1 415.7	5.9	185.9		119.6	113.5
2nd qtr	110.7	104.5	107.9	133	195.8	7.7	146.3	151.8	327.8	1 388.6	5.7	206.3		122.2	109.7
3rd qtr	111.5	105.1	110.7	133	199.2	7.8	144.9	154.8	335.7	1 367.9	5.7	215.2		124.8	114.9
4th qtr	109.9	102.6	111.7	127	202.6	8.1	147.1	157.3	346.4	1 333.7	5.5	234.2		124.8	112.3
1979 1st qtr	109.1	101.4	110.3	131	208.9	9.6	152.2	161.6	356.5	1 356.7	5.6	232.6		110.3	113.3
2nd qtr			117.0 p		216.6	10.6	160.5 p	167.9 p		1 304.2	5.4	255.0		134.2	129.0
1978 May	110.0	103.5	108.2	127	195.7	7.7	146.8	151.9	326.2	1 384.8	5.7	205.6		120.5	113.3
Jun	111.1	104.9	108.6	142	197.2	7.4	147.0	152.7	333.0	1 378.1	5.7	213.4		121.9	111.1
Jul	111.6	105.1	111.0	111	198.1	7.8	145.8	153.8	333.2	1 370.2	5.7	211.1		125.7	114.3
Aug	112.1	105.9	111.7	142	199.4	8.0	144.2	154.8	334.7	1 373.4	5.7	211.8		124.5	111.3
Sep	110.8	104.4	109.6	144	200.2	7.8	144.8	155.7	339.2	1 360.2	5.6	222.8		124.3	119.1
Oct	108.7	101.8	110.2	133	201.1	7.8	145.7	156.6	344.5	1 349.9	5.6	231.8		125.9	110.8
Nov	109.7	102.5	110.5	126	202.5	8.1	147.3	157.1	344.5	1 331.7	5.5	234.9		122.5	113.7
Dec	111.1	103.3	113.8	121	204.2	8.4	148.3	158.3	350.1	1 319.6	5.5	235.9		126.0	112.5
1979 Jan	103.6	93.4	109.6	121	207.2	9.3	150.8	160.0	344.7	1 342.1	5.6	235.7		113.0	107.1
Feb	111.4	104.2	110.4	117	208.9	9.6	152.2	161.7	355.6	1 366.5	5.7	228.9		100.7	117.0
Mar	112.3	106.5	110.8	156	210.6	9.8	153.5	163.2	369.3	1 361.5	5.6	233.1		117.3	115.7
Apr	113.2	105.3	115.4	158	214.2	10.1	158.4	165.5	367.9 p	1 327.4	5.5	245.3		128.4	127.2
May	113.9 p	104.6 p	113.5	172	215.9	10.3	161.1 p	167.7 p		1 306.4	5.4	257.3		133.6	127.8
Jun			121 p		219.6	11.4	162.1 p	170.6 p		1 278.7	5.3	262.4		140.7	132.0
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+4.0	+5.2	+6.1	+35.4	+3.7		+5.5	+3.9	+5.1	−3.9		+9.6		+21½	+14
on a year earlier	+3.5	+1.7	+8.4	+20.9	+10.6		+9.7	+10.6	+15.0	−6.1		+23.6		+10	+17½

p Provisional. [1] Including figures published on or before 16 July 1979. [2] Average of available months.

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

Retailing inquiry for 1977: final results

This article presents some final results from the retailing inquiry for 1977. The full set of results will be published in Business Monitor SDA25 early next year.

The 1977 inquiry was the second in the new series of annual inquiries into retailing, introduced to replace the periodic censuses of distribution which had been taken between 1950 and 1971. The inquiries are taken as samples from the register of businesses compiled by the Business Statistics Office from information obtained from the administration of value added tax on the name and address, trade classification and turnover of traders. They cover businesses classified to the retail headings in group 24 of the VAT trade classification (other than VAT trade code 8228 covering opticians) and also businesses classified outside retailing which are known to undertake a significant amount of retailing activity.

For the 1977 inquiry a sample of around 25 000 businesses was selected, a reduction of 5000 on the 1976 level and slightly less than one-tenth of the number of retail businesses. The final results are based on returns from around 19 600 businesses, including virtually all of the largest retailers. This represents, in terms of retailing turnover, a response of about 90 per cent.

Results

Table 1 shows estimates for 1977 of the numbers of retail businesses, outlets and persons engaged, and figures of turnover, stocks, gross margins and net capital expenditure for each detailed kind of business (kob). These kinds of business constitute the activity classification for the results of the annual inquiry into retailing. The detailed kinds of business form seven group kobs, broadly corresponding to minimum list headings 820 and 821, and their sub-divisions, in the Standard Industrial Classification, Revised 1968.

Figures by group kob and form of organisation are shown in table 2. They cover the same variables as in table 1. The totals for each group kob are broken down between single outlet retailers, small multiple retailers (two to nine outlets) and large multiple retailers (10 or more outlets).

Co-operative societies are included throughout tables 1 and 2 according to their kob and form of organisation, in the same way as other retailers, but the estimated total trade of co-operative societies is also shown separately in table 2.

Table 3 shows figures for 1971 and 1976 for comparison with those for 1977.

The figures for 1971 are based on the results of the 1971 census of distribution. For 1971, a number of census returns have been reclassified to the new kobs adopted for the retailing inquiries, and adjustments (for non-retail organisations engaged in retail trading, market traders and gas and electricity boards) have been made to match the coverage of the 1971 figures as closely as possible with that for later years. In some cases this has involved estimation. A number of difficulties remain in comparing the 1971 figures with those for 1976 and 1977. The main problems are outlined in the notes at the end of this article.

It had been hoped that the Business Monitor containing the results of the inquiry for 1976 would have been available by now. However, comparison of 1976 and 1977 figures has highlighted some errors in 1976 data and all tables for the Business Monitor are being reworked. The Business Monitor containing these amended tables should be available in November/December 1979. Meanwhile, tables A and B are a repeat of the 1976 final results tables given in *Trade and Industry*, 22 September 1978, but with the revised data.

The number of retail businesses fell sharply between 1971 and 1976, although the figures for 1977 show little change. Part (perhaps between a quarter and one-third) of this drop

Table 1 **Retail trades in 1977: analysis by detailed kind of business** — Great Britain

Kind of business	Businesses	Outlets	Persons engaged	Total turnover [1]	Stocks [2] Beginning of year	Stocks [2] End of year	Total turnover [2] divided by end year stocks	Gross margin [2] Amount	Gross margin [2] As a % of total turnover [2]	Capital expenditure (net) [2]
	Number	Number	Thousand	£ million	£ million	£ million	Ratio	£ million	%	£ million
Total retail trade	262 443	387 588	2 442	39 056	3 934	4 609	8.1	10 147	27.3	924
Grocers and general food retailers	52 205	65 567	402	7 851	524	606	12.7	1 261	16.4	143
Grocers	52 023	57 531	196	3 268	197	232	13.8	506	15.8	60
Large general food retailers	182	8 036	206	4 583	327	373	12.0	755	16.8	83
Other food retailers	49 928	74 848	334	4 941	164	180	26.9	1 157	23.9	84
Dairymen	6 192	7 726	57	1 048	9	10	101.2	287	27.5	20
Butchers	15 519	21 975	85	1 529	22	24	63.7	327	21.4	20
Fishmongers, poulterers	2 746	3 372	9	124	1	1	87.0	28	22.9	2
Greengrocers, fruiterers (including those selling fish)	13 709	16 180	57	604	9	9	65.9	131	21.8	10
Bread and flour confectioners	7 856	14 986	86	558	14	18	31.6	242	43.8	22
Off-licences	3 906	10 609	39	1 078	109	118	8.5	142	14.2	10
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	40 573	50 544	260	3 119	211	239	12.3	485	16.5	38
Clothing, footwear and textile retailers	37 693	65 298	296	3 595	622	724	4.6	1 286	38.4	74
Footwear retailers	3 908	11 233	63	743	136	164	4.2	291	41.8	14
Men's and boys' wear outfitters	5 286	11 526	55	816	162	179	4.2	302	39.9	15
Women's and girls' wear, household textiles and general clothing retailers	28 499	42 539	178	2 037	324	380	5.0	693	36.6	45
Household goods retailers	40 901	62 343	306	5 440	817	954	5.3	1 999	39.9	265
Furniture retailers	14 220	19 073	93	1 806	302	348	4.8	572	34.0	27
Radio and electrical goods retailers (excluding hire)	9 169	14 959	78	1 512	245	287	4.8	445	32.5	55
Radio and television hire businesses	1 282	4 596	45	633	34	38	15.0	497	86.4	151
Hardware, china, wallpaper and paint retailers	16 229	23 715	89	1 488	236	281	4.9	484	34.9	31
Other non-food retailers	38 843	52 221	235	3 245	562	684	4.5	991	32.4	59
Chemists and photographic goods retailers	8 934	12 872	70	1 102	148	180	5.8	270	25.6	15
Cycle and perambulator retailers	1 495	1 706	4	62	13	14	4.1	17	29.6	0
Booksellers and stationers	3 652	5 015	38	573	80	93	5.9	200	36.0	11
Jewellers and retailers of leather and sports goods	15 603	21 420	82	1 119	276	339	3.0	381	37.1	24
Non-food retailers (not elsewhere specified)	9 158	11 207	39	389	46	58	6.3	124	33.9	9
Mixed retail businesses	2 300	16 767	611	10 865	1 034	1 223	8.4	2 969	28.8	262
Large mixed businesses with food sales	210	12 876	464	8 100	721	846	9.1	1 970	25.4	219
Large mixed businesses without food sales	131	1 500	77	1 105	133	164	6.3	357	34.8	34
Other mixed businesses	70	124	2	29	6	6	4.5	8	31.0	0
General mail order houses	18	32	50	1 472	157	187	7.3	565	41.3	5
Credit traders calling on customers	1 871	2 237	18	159	17	19	7.7	68	45.8	3

[1] Including VAT. [2] Excluding VAT. Totals may not be the exact sums of component items due to rounding.

of 106 000 businesses shown in table 3 will reflect retailers with turnovers below the VAT threshold that were not covered in the 1976 inquiry, but which would have been in scope of the census.

The value of retail turnover at current prices slightly more than doubled between 1971 and 1976 and then rose by a further 14 per cent in 1977, in line with the movements shown over this period by the monthly retail sales index.

By form of organisation, the fastest growth has been in large multiple retailers, that is businesses with 10 or more retail outlets. The turnover of these businesses accounted for 46 per cent of all retailing turnover in 1971, but 51 per cent in 1976 with a further rise of a percentage point in 1977.

The share of small multiple retailers, that is businesses with two to nine retail outlets, increased by 3 percentage points between 1971 and 1977. In contrast, the share of retail turnover by single outlet businesses fell sharply during the period, from 42 per cent in 1971 to 33 per cent in 1977.

The main change in sales by group kind of business over the six years period has been a move away from grocers and specialised food and clothing retailers to mixed retail businesses.

The rate of stockturn, as measured by the ratio of turnover to end-year stocks, fell between 1971 and 1976, and was then broadly unchanged in 1977.

Gross margin as a percentage of turnover was also little changed between 1976 and 1977, after falling by nearly two percentage points between 1971 and 1976.

Table 2 **Retail trades in 1977: analysis by form of organisation and group kind of business** Great Britain

Form of organisation and kind of business [3]	Businesses	Outlets	Persons engaged	Total turnover [1]	Stocks [2] Beginning of year	Stocks [2] End of year	Total turnover [2] divided by end-year stocks	Gross margin [2] Amount	Gross margin [2] As a % of total turnover [2]	Capital expenditure (net) [2]
	Number	Number	Thousand	£ million	£ million	£ million	Ratio	£ million	%	£ million
Total retail trade	262 443	387 588	2 442	39 056	3 934	4 609	8.1	10 147	27.3	924
Single outlet retailers	231 329	231 329	930	12 731	1 319	1 525	8.0	3 067	25.3	214
Small multiple retailers	29 740	78 441	384	6 002	737	878	6.5	1 628	28.6	111
Large multiple retailers	1 374	77 818	1 128	20 323	1 877	2 205	8.8	5 452	28.1	599
Of which co-operative societies accounted for	238	10 921	154	2 716	203	235	11.2	610	23.2	56
Grocers and general food retailers	52 205	65 567	402	7 851	524	606	12.7	1 261	16.4	143
Single outlet retailers	48 828	48 828	158	2 454	146	163	14.8	365	15.2	43
Small multiple retailers	3 237	7 998	34	689	44	52	12.9	110	16.3	8
Large multiple retailers	139	8 740	209	4 707	334	391	11.8	785	17.0	92
Other food retailers	49 928	74 848	334	4 941	164	180	26.9	1 157	23.9	84
Single outlet retailers	44 089	44 089	157	2 153	43	49	43.3	479	22.5	39
Small multiple retailers	5 543	15 915	71	947	24	29	32.3	237	25.3	18
Large multiple retailers	296	14 845	105	1 841	97	102	17.5	441	24.8	26
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	40 573	50 544	260	3 119	211	239	12.3	485	16.5	38
Single outlet retailers	38 131	38 131	181	2 007	129	141	13.4	293	15.5	27
Small multiple retailers	2 352	5 980	28	397	31	36	10.5	65	17.3	3
Large multiple retailers	90	6 432	51	715	52	62	10.8	128	19.0	8
Clothing, footwear and textile retailers	37 693	65 298	296	3 595	622	724	4.6	1 286	38.4	74
Single outlet retailers	30 351	30 351	106	1 051	222	252	3.9	334	34.2	19
Small multiple retailers	7 023	18 447	65	807	150	184	4.1	265	35.2	13
Large multiple retailers	320	16 500	125	1 737	250	288	5.6	686	42.4	43
Household goods retailers	40 901	62 343	306	5 440	817	954	5.3	1 999	39.9	265
Single outlet retailers	34 724	34 724	129	1 894	342	400	4.4	558	31.8	50
Small multiple retailers	6 017	15 378	63	1 124	193	223	4.6	322	31.1	30
Large multiple retailers	160	12 241	114	2 422	282	331	6.7	1 119	50.2	185
Other non-food retailers	38 843	52 221	235	3 245	562	684	4.5	991	32.4	59
Single outlet retailers	33 272	33 272	131	1 687	290	342	4.7	491	30.9	27
Small multiple retailers	5 391	14 090	60	893	158	197	4.3	263	31.3	16
Large multiple retailers	180	4 859	44	666	114	145	4.3	236	37.7	16
Mixed retail businesses	2 300	16 767	611	10 865	1 034	1 223	8.4	2 969	28.8	262
Single outlet retailers	1 934	1 934	68	1 486	147	179	7.7	546	39.5	9
Small multiple retailers	177	633	63	1 144	138	157	6.9	365	34.0	23
Large multiple retailers	189	14 201	480	8 235	749	887	8.9	2 057	26.2	230

[1] Including VAT. [2] Excluding VAT. [3] Small multiple retailers are defined as those with two to nine outlets; large multiple retailers have 10 or more outlets. Totals may not be the exact sums of component items due to rounding.

Table 3 **Retail trades 1971, 1976: analysis by form of organisation and group kind of business** Great Britain

	Businesses		Outlets		Total turnover		Total turnover divided by end-year stocks		Gross margin as a % of total turnover		Capital expenditure (net)	
	1971 [1]	1976	1971	1976	1971	1976 [2]	1971	1976 [3]	1971	1976 [3]	1971	1976 [3]
	Number	Number	Number	Number	£ million	£ million	Ratio	Ratio	%	%	£ million	£ million
Total retail trade	368 222	261 958	509 818	391 136	16 949	34 160	9.0	8.1	29.4	27.4	395	742
Single outlet retailers	338 210	231 111	338 210	231 111	7 076	11 608	8.9	8.0	28.4	25.1	59	140
Small multiple retailers	28 626	29 438	83 966	78 670	2 134	5 004	7.8	6.6	28.5	28.5	32	84
Large multiple retailers	1 386	1 410	87 642	81 355	7 739	17 548	9.6	8.8	30.4	28.7	305	518
Of which co-operative societies accounted for	313	236	16 480	11 117	1 215	2 414	11.5	11.3	23.8	22.6	22	53
Grocers and general food retailers	85 813	56 020	102 974	69 833	3 787	6 963	n.a.	12.8	n.a.	17.0	n.a.	116
Other food retailers	69 001	47 937	97 560	72 717	2 549	4 406	n.a.	25.5	n.a.	22.6	n.a.	62
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	43 617	38 947	52 982	48 516	1 298	2 672	n.a.	11.6	n.a.	16.8	n.a.	25
Clothing, footwear and textile retailers	58 553	39 211	91 289	71 990	1 915	3 384	n.a.	4.8	n.a.	38.4	n.a.	56
Household goods retailers	54 079	39 411	75 562	60 582	2 345	4 745	n.a.	5.3	n.a.	40.2	n.a.	205
Other non-food retailers	55 974	38 183	68 728	50 381	1 327	2 788	n.a.	4.7	n.a.	32.8	n.a.	49
Mixed retail businesses	1 185	2 251	20 723	17 117	3 728	9 201	n.a.	8.3	n.a.	28.9	n.a.	230

[1] Organisations. [2] Including VAT. [3] Excluding VAT. n.a. Not available. Totals may not be the exact sums of component items due to rounding.

Table A **Retail trades in 1976: analysis by detailed kind of business** *(revised figures)**

Great Britain

Kind of business	Businesses	Outlets	Persons engaged	Total turnover [1]	Stocks [2] Beginning of year	Stocks [2] End of year	Total turnover [2] divided by end year stocks	Gross margin [2] Amount	Gross margin [2] As a % of total turnover [2]	Capital expenditure (net) [2]
	Number	Number	Thousand	£ million	£ million	£ million	Ratio	£ million	%	£ million
Total retail trade	261 958	391 136	2 503	34 160	3 298	3 996	8.1	8 900	27.4	742
Grocers and general food retailers	56 020	69 833	433	6 963	425	532	12.8	1 158	17.0	116
Grocers	55 827	61 350	225	2 892	166	196	14.4	429	15.2	31
Large general food retailers	193	8 483	208	4 071	259	336	11.9	729	18.3	85
Other food retailers	47 937	72 717	329	4 406	131	170	25.5	975	22.6	62
Dairymen	6 251	7 372	55	872	7	8	103.4	218	25.1	15
Butchers	15 822	22 323	88	1 377	19	24	56.7	276	20.1	17
Fishmongers, poulterers	2 645	3 257	11	119	1	2	77.8	27	22.4	2
Greengrocers, fruiterers (including those selling fish)	12 372	15 292	60	572	9	10	57.2	120	21.1	7
Bread and flour confectioners	7 362	13 884	77	454	10	11	39.5	195	43.2	15
Off-licences	3 484	10 589	39	1 012	85	114	8.2	140	14.9	6
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	38 947	48 516	262	2 672	182	216	11.6	422	16.8	25
Clothing, footwear and textile retailers	39 211	71 990	320	3 384	574	654	4.8	1 211	38.4	56
Footwear retailers	4 332	12 768	70	673	125	147	4.3	269	42.8	12
Men's and boys' wear outfitters	5 677	13 291	64	852	164	180	4.4	312	39.4	15
Women's and girls' wear, household textiles and general clothing retailers	29 201	45 931	186	1 859	285	327	5.3	630	36.4	29
Household goods retailers	39 411	60 582	311	4 745	682	815	5.3	1 753	40.2	205
Furniture retailers	13 904	19 437	97	1 615	263	310	4.9	513	34.1	27
Radio and electrical goods retailers (excluding hire)	8 957	14 425	80	1 346	197	246	4.9	380	31.6	34
Radio and television hire businesses	1 344	4 981	49	616	35	42	13.3	470	83.9	124
Hardware, china, wallpaper and paint retailers	15 205	21 740	84	1 168	187	218	5.0	391	35.9	20
Other non-food retailers	38 183	50 381	242	2 788	469	561	4.7	859	32.8	49
Chemists and photographic goods retailers	9 370	12 848	73	953	125	150	6.0	242	26.7	12
Cycle and perambulator retailers	1 542	1 745	5	59	11	13	4.2	16	30.0	1
Booksellers and stationers	3 817	5 256	41	478	62	78	5.9	166	36.1	10
Jewellers and retailers of leather and sports goods	14 586	19 916	83	964	232	275	3.2	328	37.3	21
Non-food retailers (not elsewhere specified)	8 869	10 616	39	335	39	46	6.9	106	33.9	5
Mixed retail businesses	2 251	17 117	607	9 201	835	1 048	8.3	2 522	28.9	230
Large mixed businesses with food sales	210	13 099	454	6 764	573	718	9.0	1 667	25.8	192
Large mixed businesses without food sales	155	1 663	83	1 043	116	152	6.4	330	34.1	33
Other mixed businesses without food sales	16	16	0	5	1	1	4.5	2	34.6	0
General mail order houses	15	18	50	1 230	127	159	7.2	455	39.9	4
Credit traders calling on customers	1 855	2 321	20	159	18	19	8.0	68	46.0	2

[1] Including VAT. [2] Excluding VAT. Totals may not be the exact sums of component items due to rounding. * These figures are slightly revised from those published in *Trade and Industry*, 22 September 1978.

Table B **Retail trades in 1976: analysis by form of organisation and group kind of business** *(revised figures)**

Great Britain

Form of organisation and kind of business [3]	Businesses	Outlets	Persons engaged	Total turnover [1]	Stocks [2] Beginning of year	Stocks [2] End of year	Total turnover [2] divided by end year stocks	Gross margin [2] Amount	Gross margin [2] As a % of total turnover [2]	Capital expenditure (net) [2]
	Number	Number	Thousand	£ million	£ million	£ million	Ratio	£ million	%	£ million
Total retail trade	261 958	391 136	2 503	34 160	3 298	3 996	8.1	8 900	27.4	742
Single outlet retailers	231 111	231 111	996	11 608	1 181	1 377	8.0	2 763	25.1	140
Small multiple retailers	29 438	78 670	392	5 004	596	713	6.6	1 351	28.5	84
Large multiple retailers	1 410	81 355	1 115	17 548	1 522	1 906	8.8	4 786	28.7	518
Of which co-operative societies accounted for	236	11 117	155	2 414	179	207	11.3	527	22.6	53
Grocers and general food retailers	56 020	69 833	433	6 963	425	532	12.8	1 158	17.0	116
Single outlet retailers	52 780	52 780	188	2 331	129	151	15.0	335	14.8	21
Small multiple retailers	3 101	8 168	39	603	37	46	12.8	96	16.3	9
Large multiple retailers	138	8 884	205	4 029	259	335	11.8	727	18.4	86
Other food retailers	47 937	72 717	329	4 406	131	170	25.5	975	22.6	62
Single outlet retailers	42 035	42 035	163	1 909	33	41	46.3	409	21.6	27
Small multiple retailers	5 589	15 316	67	807	20	25	32.2	191	24.0	14
Large multiple retailers	313	15 365	100	1 690	77	104	15.7	375	23.0	21
Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	38 947	48 516	262	2 672	182	216	11.6	422	16.8	25
Single outlet retailers	36 664	36 664	182	1 737	113	133	12.2	253	15.5	15
Small multiple retailers	2 182	5 415	35	320	25	29	10.6	55	18.0	3
Large multiple retailers	101	6 437	45	615	44	54	10.7	115	19.8	7
Clothing, footwear and textile retailers	39 211	71 990	320	3 384	574	654	4.8	1 211	38.4	56
Single outlet retailers	30 772	30 772	113	999	207	236	3.9	325	35.0	10
Small multiple retailers	8 089	22 253	72	752	135	154	4.6	248	35.4	9
Large multiple retailers	349	18 965	134	1 634	232	265	5.7	637	41.9	37
Household goods retailers	39 411	60 582	311	4 745	682	815	5.3	1 753	40.2	205
Single outlet retailers	33 800	33 800	136	1 685	303	344	4.5	493	31.7	35
Small multiple retailers	5 428	14 208	62	945	163	196	4.4	286	32.9	24
Large multiple retailers	183	12 575	113	2 116	216	275	7.0	974	50.4	145
Other non-food retailers	38 183	50 381	242	2 788	469	561	4.7	859	32.8	49
Single outlet retailers	33 119	33 119	138	1 506	250	294	4.8	439	31.1	20
Small multiple retailers	4 937	12 842	60	734	127	152	4.6	223	32.2	12
Large multiple retailers	127	4 420	44	549	93	116	4.4	198	38.5	17
Mixed retail businesses	2 251	17 117	607	9 201	835	1 048	8.3	2 522	28.9	230
Single outlet retailers	1 940	1 940	77	1 443	146	179	7.5	509	38.0	12
Small multiple retailers	112	468	57	844	88	112	7.1	253	32.1	13
Large multiple retailers	199	14 709	474	6 915	601	758	8.7	1 760	26.7	205

[1] Including VAT. [2] Excluding VAT. [3] Small multiple retailers are defined as those with two to nine outlets; large multiple retailers have 10 or more outlets. Totals may not be the exact sums of component items due to rounding. * These figures are slightly revised from those published in *Trade and Industry*, 22 September 1978.

Net capital expenditure in retailing, which rose slightly less fast than retailing turnover between 1971 and 1976, is estimated to have increased relatively rapidly, by 24 per cent, in 1977.

Sampling

Since the retailing inquiries are run as sample inquiries covering, overall, under one in 10 of the businesses on the Business Statistics Office registrar, sampling error attends all the figures shown for 1976 and 1977. This is in addition to the non-sampling errors that inevitably are a feature of any inquiry of this kind. The sampling error of total retail turnover was, in 1976, just under ½ per cent of the size of the estimate. Preliminary results suggest that it is unlikely to have been higher for 1977. It will of course, in general, have been greater for the figures for individual kinds of business.

Fuller details of the sampling and estimation procedures were given in the article accompanying the 1977 provisional results, *Trade and Industry*, 2 February 1979.

Notes and definitions

Accuracy. The results are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. They should not, therefore, be regarded as necessarily accurate to the last digit shown.

Area covered. The inquiry covered Great Britain. Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands were excluded.

Form of organisation. The terms co-operative societies, single outlet retailers, small multiple retailers and large multiple retailers are used in table 2 to denote respectively societies of the co-operative movement and retail businesses with one, two to nine or 10 or more retail outlets.

Large retail businesses. The term 'large' is used in the kind of business descriptions 'Large general food retailers', 'Large mixed businesses with food sales' and 'Large mixed businesses without food sales'. In each case it denotes businesses with a retail turnover of £1 million or more. This was also the definition adopted for 1976.

Mixed retail businesses. Broadly, mixed retail businesses are those with a specialisation ratio of less than 80 per cent. That is, less than 80 per cent of their sales falls into any one of the specialised group kinds of business. 'Grocers and general food retailers' and 'Other food retailers' are taken as one for this purpose. There are also a number of other complications to the general rule, which will be spelt out more fully in Business Monitor SDA25.

Period covered. All businesses were asked to make returns in respect of the calendar year 1977, but if this was not their year of account a return for a business year ending on any date from 6 April 1977 to 5 April 1978 was accepted.

Units covered. The results cover only those units with registered turnovers of £5,000 (the 1976 VAT threshold) and over.

Number of businesses. The estimated number of legal units with register turnovers of £5,000 and over, mainly engaged in retailing in 1977, together with other legal units known to engage in retailing as a subsidiary activity.

Number of outlets. This represents the estimated number of retail outlets belonging to retail businesses. In addition to retail shops it includes mobile shops, stalls, the premises from which credit traders calling on customers operate, retail outlets on the premises of another trader (a 'shop-within-shop'); in short, any separate place of business whose trading is within scope of the inquiry. It also includes branches outside Great Britain and non-retail branches if businesses were unable to restrict their returns to the area and activity covered by the inquiry.

Mail order activity was treated as an outlet in its own right, even if it was conducted from the same premises as normal shop trading.

Persons engaged. Includes all persons who worked in the business in the week ended 29 October 1977 or (if the business was closed in that week) in the nearest normal trading week, including those temporarily absent through sickness or holiday. All working proprietors who worked in the business are included, whether or not they received a definite wage, as well as paid employees. Part-time workers are included, however short the period for which they worked during the week.

Turnover. This means the total retail trading receipts, inclusive of VAT, during the year; it includes receipts from the sale of goods and from repairs, rentals and other services provided. It also includes receipts from catering activities when these are carried on in conjunction with retailing and separate catering accounts are not available. Sales against checks of check trading companies are included at their face value. Hire purchase and other credit transactions originated during the year are included at their cost value plus any charge for credit provided by the retailer. The total includes the value of sales by mail order and the value of other sales and charges for services not conducted through shops or other retail outlets.

Stocks. These include stocks of goods on hand for sale or processing, valued exclusive of VAT, as for balance sheet purposes. Businesses were asked to ensure that the beginning and end-year valuation of stocks was on the same basis.

Turnover/stock ratio. The ratio of turnover (exclusive of VAT) to end-year stocks. This gives a guide as to how often, on average, stocks were 'turned-over' in the course of the year.

Gross margin. This is the difference between turnover and purchases less stocks at the beginning of the year plus stocks at the end of the year, all figures exclusive of VAT. It represents the fund out of which comes the expenses of running the business and any trading surplus.

Net capital expenditure. Capital expenditure includes all expenditure charged to capital account during the year, such as new building work, the cost of vehicles and other items of capital equipment, including the total value of those bought on hire purchase. Net capital expenditure is the cost of new building work plus the difference between acquisitions and disposals of vehicles, plant and machinery and other capital equipment. It does not include acquisitions and disposals of land and existing buildings.

Comparison with 1971 census of distribution. There are a number of reasons why it is difficult to compare directly figures from the annual retailing inquiries with the 1971 census of distribution results. First, the reporting unit for the retailing inquiries, based on the legal unit (that is, the company, partnership, or sole proprietorship) may not correspond with the 'organisation' from which information was previously sought, and which could contain several legal units.

A second reason is the difference between the registers used. For 1971, existing or specially constructed lists of traders were used in conjunction with a register of retailers compiled by the field enumerators engaged in taking the census of population in April 1971. The retailing inquiries are, however, taken as samples from the register constructed by the BSO on the basis of information derived from the administration of VAT. In view of its underlying statutory basis, the list is regarded as comprehensive for businesses within its scope. However, there will be small businesses below the VAT threshold (some of which are nevertheless registered for VAT) and these are not included in the inquiry results. Such small retailers would, in general, have been included in the census of distribution figures. On the other hand, there will have been some businesses that failed to be enumerated as such for the census, but which are covered under VAT. An example of this may be the small dairy retailer operating from farms of private premises.

Finally, the kind of business classification has been revised since the 1971 census. Although a number of census of distribution returns (including those for the largest organisations) have been reclassified to provide the figures included in table 3, some uncertainties in comparisons between census of distribution and retailing inquiry data must remain.

Inquiries: Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG, tel. Newport (0633) 56111, ext. 2000.

Structure of the distributive trades

The distributive trades in Great Britain account for about 10 per cent of gdp, with retailing contributing a little more than wholesaling. About 3½ million people are employed in the distributive trades although this includes quite a lot of part-time employment especially in retailing. Just over ½ million of those employed are owners working in the business so that these trades account for a substantial proportion of the 1.8 million self-employed people in Great Britain. The stocks of the distributive trades account for about 13 per cent of all stock holdings. Their net capital expenditure is however only about 5 per cent of the total partly because many retail shops are rented from the property and financial sectors.

This article examines long-term trends in retailing and considers the structure of the retail and wholesale trades (which exclude businesses classified to the motor trades) revealed by the annual retail inquiries (see page 137) and by the 1974 wholesaling inquiry (published in Business Monitor SDO 26). Some of the material on retailing is based on data from the 1976 inquiry which is yet to be published.

Retailing

In Great Britain in 1977 there were about 260 000 businesses engaged in retailing with around 390 000 outlets (shops and depots for mail order, milk roundsmen and mobile shops) or roughly one outlet to every 140 people in the country. Their turnover was £39,000 million, which amounted to almost half of consumers' expenditure. Retailing employed some 2½ million people (counting all part-time employees separately and including owners and other family workers); this compares with a total working population of just over 25 million.

There has been a steady decline in the number of retail businesses and in the number of outlets as large multiple retailers have grown at the expense of small independent retailers; the share of turnover accounted for by retail co-operative societies has also shown a long-term decline. Over the 16 years 1961 to 1977 both the number of retail businesses and the number of outlets have declined by nearly 30 per cent although exact comparisons are difficult because of differences in reporting units in the inquiries. There are however still very large numbers of small retail businesses. In 1976 nearly 70 per cent of retail businesses had turnovers of £50,000 or less and accounted for 12 per cent of total retail turnover. Just over 30 per cent of retail businesses had turnovers between £50,000 and £1 million while less than 1 per cent had turnovers over £1 million although they accounted for 60 per cent of retail turnover and 50 per cent of persons engaged. Retail co-operative societies accounted for 7 per cent of turnover.

There has also been a steady trend towards larger businesses and towards larger shops selling a wide variety of goods. The 1977 retail inquiry showed that mixed retail businesses accounted for 28 per cent of turnover while food retailers accounted for 33 per cent and non-food retailers 39 per cent.

The largest businesses accounted for a greater proportion of retail turnover in 1976 than in 1971. In 1976 there were around 1750 retail businesses with turnovers over £1 million and these accounted for 60 per cent of turnover, 50 per cent of persons engaged and 20 per cent of all outlets. In 1971 when retail activity was rather less concentrated the same number of top retail organisations accounted for only 53 per cent of turnover, 46 per cent of persons engaged and 16 per cent of outlets.

Retailing accounts for a significant amount of employment in Great Britain. The 2½ million persons engaged in retailing are equivalent to about one-tenth of the working population but this slightly overstates the importance of retailing because of the greater than average incidence of part-time working and because some people employed part-time in retailing, such as school children employed on Saturdays, would not normally be considered a part of the working population. Persons engaged in retailing in 1976 amounted to

the full-time equivalent of 1.9 million people. In 1976, 41 per cent of persons engaged were part-time (36 per cent in 1971), 62 per cent were female and 16 per cent represented owners working in the business (19 per cent in 1971). The 400 000 owners working in the business compares with an estimated 1.8 million self-employed people in Great Britain.

Retailing turnover for each full-time equivalent person engaged was about £18,000 in 1976. There was however a wide variation in this between kinds of businesses with turnover per full-time equivalent person engaged about £30,000 in off-licences and general mail order houses but only around £8,000 in bread and flour confectioners and around £13,500 in womenswear and footwear retailers. Large general food retailers had about £25,000 turnover for each full-time equivalent person engaged.

Gross margins as a percentage of turnover also showed a variation between kinds of businesses with, in most cases, the gross margin being large when turnover per full-time equivalent person engaged was low and vice versa. On average, gross margins were 27½ per cent of turnover. They were only 14 per cent of turnover in off-licences, rising to 44 per cent in bread and flour confectioners and around 40 per cent for womenswear and footwear retailers. The gross margin was also high at around 40 per cent for general mail order houses probably because of the costs of selling in this way.

Overall, turnover was eight times the level of end year stocks. Measured in this way, the rate of stockturn was, of course, much higher for food retailers at 14 than for other retailers at seven.

Wholesaling

In Great Britain in 1974 there were about 80 000 businesses engaged in wholesaling and dealing. Their turnover was £49,800 million and there were just over 1 million persons engaged which was around 4 per cent of the working population. There is some duplication in the turnover figure where wholesalers buy and sell from each other (for example, an importer selling to a distributor) and this is thought, on the basis of the 1974 inquiry results, to account for between a quarter and a third of the above total.

To give an idea of the relative size of retailing and wholesaling activity in the same year, it is estimated that the turnover of wholesalers and dealers increased by about a third between 1974 and 1976. Thus, in 1976 the gross margin in wholesaling (an approximation to value added) is likely to have been about £8,500 million, about the same level as for retailing activity. There is no reason to expect matching between the retail and wholesale sectors. Wholesalers and dealers do much more than supply retailers. For example they can engage in steel stockholding, dealing in waste and scrap or supplying raw materials to manufacturers. On the other hand, many large retailers by-pass the wholesaler and purchase direct from manufacturers.

In general, there are many specialist wholesalers and there is no evidence of a decline in the number of businesses in the sector in recent inquiries. This contrasts with retailing where mixed businesses are growing at the expense of specialist retailers and where the number of businesses is falling. The average turnover size of a wholesale business is much larger than in retailing (over five times as great) and small businesses, although numerous, are not so important. This may be connected with the nature of the activities carried out and the smaller gross margins in wholesaling: 13 per cent of turnover in own account wholesaling in 1974 compared with 27½ per cent of turnover in 1976 and 1977 for retailing. In 1974, 44 per cent of wholesalers and dealers had turnovers less than £50,000 but they accounted for only 1½ per cent of turnover. Just under 50 per cent had turnovers between £50,000 and £1 million. Seven per cent of wholesalers had turnovers over £1 million and they accounted for just over 80 per cent of turnover.

Within wholesaling there is quite a wide range of gross margins for different kinds of business around the average of 13 per cent. For example at the upper end of the range, wholesalers of alcoholic drink (who also do some bottling) had a gross margin of 30 per cent in 1974, wholesalers of toys a margin of 33 per cent and wholesalers of musical instruments a margin of 32 per cent. Examples of businesses with low gross margins are corn, seed and agricultural merchants and dealers in livestock with 5 per cent and wholesalers of food and drink other than fresh food and alcoholic drink with 8 per cent.

An indication of the importance of sectors of the economy as customers of larger wholesalers and dealers can be gained from an analysis for 1974 of goods sold on own account. Twenty-five per cent were sold to retailers, 20 per cent to other UK wholesalers, 12 per cent for export, 5 per cent to the construction industry, 4 per cent to agriculture, 2 per cent to the general public and 33 per cent to other sectors which include manufacturing. A further analysis provides a breakdown of the sources of supply of the purchases of this group of traders. Fifty-five per cent of their purchases were from manufacturers and producers, 33 per cent from other wholesalers and import merchants, 6 per cent from agriculture, 3 per cent from mining and quarrying and the small remainder from other sources. These two analyses of the sales and purchases of the wholesale trades yield a lot of information on the operation of the supply chains to the consumer.

Wages and salaries per employee are substantially higher in wholesaling than in retailing which is at least partly because there is much less part-time employment in wholesaling. The 1974 inquiry showed that 16 per cent of persons engaged represented owners working in the business, the same percentage as in retailing.

Inquiries: Department of Trade, Room 351, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, tel. 01-215 3220.

Retail sales: provisional estimate for June

Volume

The provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in June is 121 (1971 = 100).

The estimate is subject to a greater than usual margin of uncertainty because of wide variations in the results reported by early respondents to the inquiry. The estimate shows a large rise in retail sales in June influenced by the budget on 12 June which raised VAT with effect from 18 June. The increase in trade was particularly marked in non-food shops.

With the high level of sales in June the average volume of retail sales in the first half of 1979 was about 1½ per cent higher than the average level in the fourth quarter of last year.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the provisional estimate of the value of total sales in June was 21 per cent higher than in June 1978. In the first half of 1979, the average value of sales was 15 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1978.

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest half per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

Estimates are based on early returns to the monthly inquiry. These returns cover approaching one half, by turnover, of information available at the final stage. Over the last 12 months the average difference (ignoring sign) between provisional and final estimates was 0.5 per cent. However, as with all estimates based on partial data, caution must be exercised in interpreting a single month's figures.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The value estimates are compiled inclusive of VAT, and will, therefore, reflect changes in the rates of VAT. The volume estimates, however, are not affected by these changes since the retail price indices used to 'deflate' the value data are themselves inclusive of VAT. The June 1979 figures, which cover the five weeks from May 27 to June 30, have been deflated using prices incorporating pre-budget rates of VAT. The 15% rate of VAT came into force on 18 June.

Retail sales: volume and value

	Volume seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Value not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier
1978		**1978**	
1st qtr	106.4	1st qtr	+13
2nd	107.9	2nd	+15
3rd	110.7	3rd	+14
4th	111.7	4th	+14
1979		**1979**	
1st qtr	110.3	1st qtr	+13
2nd	117.0 p	2nd	+17 p
1978		**1978**	
Mar	107.2	Mar	+15
Apr	106.9	Apr	+16
May	108.2	May	+15
June	108.6	June	+14
1979		**1979**	
Mar	110.8	Mar	+13
Apr	115.4	Apr	+14
May	113.5	May	+14
June	121 p	June	+21 p

p Provisional.

The seasonally adjusted series include, where appropriate, adjustments for the timing of holidays. For example, these adjustments include the effects of the Christmas and new year holidays and any annual 'sales' over this period. No adjustments are made to the non-seasonally adjusted data.

The final figures for June will be published in a press notice on Monday, 6 August.

Inquiries: Department of Trade, Economics and Statistics Division 6C, Room 351, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB, tel. 01-215 3705.

Overseas travel and tourism: first quarter

During the first quarter of 1979 1 851 000 overseas visitors came to the United Kingdom. Seasonally adjusted the number is estimated to be 2 835 000 which is 12 per cent down on the fourth quarter of 1978.

The number of visits abroad by UK residents is estimated to be 2 198 000 or after seasonal adjustment 3 562 000, which was a fall of 3 per cent when compared with the fourth quarter, although it is still higher than the levels achieved during the earlier quarters of 1978.

It would appear that the trends in travel into and out of the UK in the first quarter have been affected by the especially severe weather conditions and some of the industrial disputes in the UK; travel by sea seems to have been particularly affected. However, although the recent trends are not entirely clear, the implications are that the number of overseas visitors to the UK is continuing to level off whilst the number of visits abroad by UK residents continues to increase.

Expenditure

Expenditure by all overseas visitors in the first quarter 1979 was £408 million at current prices. On a seasonally adjusted basis their expenditure was estimated to be £630 million which was 2 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter 1978.

Expenditure by UK residents abroad increased to £302 million at current prices or £479 million when seasonally adjusted, 14 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter. This resulted in an estimated surplus from tourism of £151 million seasonally adjusted, which continues to show a decline over the levels achieved in the recent past. One factor contributing to this is thought to be the strengthening of the external value of sterling. The account however, continues to be in surplus despite the number of UK residents travelling abroad being greater than the number of foreign visits to the UK; this is explained by the foreign visitors having a higher average rate of spending per visit than UK travellers.

Overseas visitors to the UK

The actual number of overseas visitors to the UK in the first quarter 1979 fell 7 per cent on the corresponding period last year. Some of this decrease can be explained by Easter occurring in the first quarter of 1978.

Numbers of visitors from the EEC countries fell by 13 per cent. This was due mostly to decreases in numbers from all countries except Denmark, which showed an increase of 19 per cent. The largest decreases were from Belgium/Luxembourg and Netherlands of 40 and 24 per cent respectively.

Numbers of visitors from other western European countries fell by 5 per cent, with decreases in the numbers from Norway of 14 per cent and from Spain 11 per cent; there were, however, increases in the numbers from Switzerland and Sweden of 18 and 3 per cent respectively.

Numbers of north American visitors fell by 11 per cent; the numbers from the United States by 12 per cent and Canada by 8 per cent.

Numbers of visitors from other countries rose by 14 per cent. In particular there were increases in the number of visits from Australia/New Zealand of 32 per cent and from Latin America of 43 per cent but these were partly offset by decreases in the numbers from South Africa and from the middle east of 11 per cent and 6 per cent.

Most of the decrease in visitors in the first quarter 1979 was in those arriving by sea, whose numbers fell by 18 per cent to 536 000 compared to the corresponding quarter of 1978. In contrast, visitors coming by air fell by only 2 per cent over the same comparison period. All purposes of visits declined in the first quarter of 1979; holiday visits by 9 per cent, those for business by 4 per cent, for visits to friends and relatives 6 per cent, and visits for miscellaneous purposes (including study) by 7 per cent. The figures referred to above are summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 **Overseas visitors to the United Kingdom**

Thousands

	Total all visits		Area of residence				Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
			North America	W. Europe EEC	W.Europe non-EEC	Other areas	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1975	9 490		1 907	4 651	1 196	1 736	5 705	3 785	4 433	1 778	1 761	1 518
1976	10 808		2 093	5 352	1 464	1 899	6 370	4 438	5 253	1 934	1 849	1 772
1977	12 281		2 377	6 069	1 701	2 134	7 229	5 052	5 944	2 142	2 032	2 163
1978	12 607		2 475	6 163	1 659	2 310	7 545	5 062	5 848	2 269	2 168	2 322
% change 1978/77	+3		+4	+2	−2	+8	+4	0	−2	+6	+7	+7
	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted									
1978												
1st qtr	1 992	3 069	344	1 007	295	346	1 338	654	745	497	419	331
2nd	3 050	3 101	647	1 548	355	500	1 731	1 319	1 460	586	458	546
3rd	5 012	3 217	1 024	2 450	599	938	2 724	2 288	2 622	569	818	1 003
4th	2 552	3 220	460	1 157	409	526	1 752	800	1 020	616	474	442
1979												
1st qtr	1 851	2 835	305	873	279	394	1 314	536	674	476	393	308
% change 1979/78	7		−11	−13	−5	+14	−2	−18	−9	−4	−6	−7
% change on previous quarters		−12										

Table 2 **Visits abroad by United Kingdom residents**

Thousands

	Total all visits		Area visited				Mode of travel		Purpose of visit			
			North America	W. Europe EEC	W. Europe non-EEC	Other areas	Air	Sea	Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other purposes
1975	11 992		514	6 135	4 333	1 010	7 296	4 696	7 743	1 807	1 792	650
1976	11 560		579	5 996	3 958	1 027	7 235	4 325	7 024	2 054	1 911	571
1977	11 525		619	6 037	3 829	1 040	7 300	4 225	6 834	2 154	1 913	624
1978	13 484		782	6 986	4 266	1 449	8 424	5 059	8 407	2 236	2 048	793
% change 1978/77	+17		+26	+16	+11	+39	+15	+20	+23	+4	+7	+27
	Not seasonally adjusted	Sesasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted									
1978												
1st qtr	2 010	3 254	109	1 034	509	358	1 468	541	993	513	383	121
2nd	3 429	3 239	159	1 840	1 080	350	2 114	1 315	2 100	606	461	262
3rd	5 423	3 335	303	2 866	1 863	390	2 975	2 448	3 823	524	821	255
4th	2 622	3 656	211	1 246	814	351	1 867	755	1 491	593	382	155
1979												
1st qtr	2 198	3 562	141	1 050	563	444	1 693	505	1 104	560	380	153
% change 1979/78	+9		+29	+2	+11	+24	+15	−7	+11	+9	−1	+27
% change on previous quarters		−3										

Visits abroad by UK residents

The actual number of visits abroad by UK residents in the first quarter increased 9 per cent when compared with the same quarter last year.

The numbers of visits to EEC countries rose by 2 per cent. There were increases in the numbers of visits to Denmark of 31 per cent, to Italy of 29 per cent and to West Germany of 17 per cent. However there were decreases in the numbers of visits to France and the Netherlands of 7 and 2 per cent respectively.

Numbers of visits to other western European countries rose by 11 per cent with increases in the numbers of Portugal of 36 per cent, Greece 35 per cent and Spain 9 per cent. Decreases were recorded in the number of visits to Switzerland and Austria of 8 and 3 per cent respectively.

The 29 per cent increase in visits to North America was due to a rise of 39 per cent in numbers going to the United States offset by a 4 per cent decrease in visits to Canada.

The largest increase in the number of visits abroad by UK residents were those to other areas which rose by 24 per cent. Increases were recorded in the numbers of visits to north Africa, the Commonwealth Caribbean and Australia/New Zealand of 69, 65 and 9 per cent respectively, although there was a decrease of 15 per cent in the number of visits to the Middle East.

As in the case of overseas visitors, there was a marked differential between trends in air and sea travel. The number of visits abroad by air increased by 15 per cent to 1 693 000, but those by sea decreased by 7 per cent to 505 000.

Holiday visits in the first quarter 1979 increased by 11 per cent and accounted for half of all visits abroad, the same proportion as in the first quarter 1978. Visits for the purpose of business rose by 9 per cent, those for miscellaneous purposes by 27 per cent, whereas there was a decrease of 1 per cent in visits to friends and relatives. The figures referred to above are summarised in Table 2.

Note

A change in the method used of compiling the estimates of numbers and expenditure of UK and foreign tourists was described in *Trade and Industry*, 25 May 1979. The figures quoted in this notice and in the table reflect those changes, and are not comparable with the estimates appearing in earlier *Trade and Industry* articles. Fuller details on these figures will appear in the first quarter Business Monitor MQ6 to be published shortly.

Inquiries: 01-212 5555.

Table 3 **Overseas earnings and expenditure – at current prices**

	Overseas visitors to the UK		UK residents going abroad		Balance (£ million)	
	Earnings (£ million) current prices		Expenditure (£ million) current prices		Current prices	
1975	1 218		917		+301	
1976	1 768		1 068		+700	
1977	2 352		1 186		+1 166	
1978	2 502		1 548		+954	
% change 1978/77	+6		+31			
	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1978						
1st qtr	375	586	228	364	+147	+222
2nd	544	608	358	365	+186	+243
3rd	1 018	662	643	399	+375	+263
4th	565	646	319	420	+246	+226
1979						
1st qtr	408	630	302	479	+106	+151
% change 1979/78	+9		+33			
% change on previous quarter		−2		+14		

Direct exporters and credit terms of exports in 1977

As part of the Department of Trade's overseas transactions inquiry for 1977, information was collected on the value of direct exports in 1977 and the terms of credit on which they were made. About 2500 firms were approached in this inquiry but many firms reported no exports and the response was not complete. Although the oil companies and public sector enterprises (other than the British Steel Corporation) were not asked to make returns in respect of exports in the inquiry, table 1 incorporates figures of exports by oil companies and by the National Coal Board. These figures, obtained from published sources, are excluded from the other detailed tables, as are the exports of large non-responding enterprises which have also been incorporated in table 1 from published sources.

Exports analysed by size

The total of 1977 exports covered in table 1 represents 80 per cent of total United Kingdom exports as recorded in the overseas trade statistics. It is thought that nearly all enterprises with exports of more than £5 million in 1977 are covered by table 1.

The number of enterprises accounting for half of UK exports, as recorded in the overseas trade statistics, rose to 103 in 1977 compared with 87 enterprises in 1976. As shown in table 2, the number accounting for two-thirds of exports also rose from 260 to 324 enterprises in 1977. This suggests that the value of exports of smaller companies in total grew at a faster rate then those of larger companies. Between 1976 and 1977 total UK exports rose by 28 per cent, while the total exports of the 35 companies with over £100 million exports in 1976 increased by 19 per cent.

Exports analysed by category of enterprise

Table 3, which is based solely on returns received in the inquiry, shows UK exports analysed by size and by five broad categories based on the nature of the direct investment links abroad of the UK enterprise. The figures for exports of companies with no overseas affiliates are substantially more deficient than those of the other categories, as most of the small exporters not included in the inquiry would fall into this category. Among respondents to the inquiry, only 21 of the 331 enterprises with exports exceeding £10 million had no direct investment links overseas, and they accounted for only 2½ per cent of the total exports of such enterprises.

Table 4 shows a rough distribution of total exports by category of enterprise after allowance is made for non-response. The estimates are approximate but give a broad indication of the tabulation of different categories of enterprises to total exports. Enterprises with parent companies overseas accounted for just over a quarter of total exports in 1977, the same as in 1976, though within this category there was a decline in the proportion of exports accounted for by United States controlled UK enterprises offset by an increase in the proportion for other foreign controlled UK enterprises. UK enterprises with overseas affiliates were responsible for half of exports in 1977, slightly lower than in 1976, while the proportion of exports accounted for by UK concerns with no direct investment links overseas increased from 18 to 20 per cent between 1976 and 1977.

The information in this article was obtained from the Department of Trade's overseas transaction inquiry for 1977 which, in addition to direct exports, covers overseas direct investment and earnings, and overseas payments and receipts of royalties.

Detailed results of this inquiry will appear in Business Monitor M 4, Overseas transactions 1977, due to be published later this year. Copies of this monitor may be obtained by standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Additional or separate copies are obtainable from the Librarian, Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP7 1XG.

Exports analysed by industry

In table 5, direct exports of respondent enterprises have been classified to broad industry

Table 2 **Number of companies accounting for half and two-thirds of UK exports as recorded in Overseas Trade Statistics**

	1974	1975	1976	1977
½ UK exports	89	101	87	103
⅔ UK exports	230	290	260	324

Table 1 **Large exporters analysed by size of exports 1974-77: Summary of returns received**[1]

Amounts in £ million

	1974		1975		1976		1977	
Size of direct exports during year	Number of enterprises	Amounts	Number of enterprises	Amounts	Number of enterprises	Amounts	Number of enterprises	Amounts
Over £50m	50	6 840	58	8 262	83	12 844	100	16 317
Over £20m but not more than £50m	85	2 621	103	3 234	106	3 299	135	4 250
Over £10m but not more than £20m	109	1 532	121	1 722	149	2 108	152	2 122
Over £5m but not more than £10m	180	1 304	185	1 325	196	1 378	255	1 816
Over £1m but not more than £5m [2]	766	1 813	718	1 722	665	1 647	397	1 768
Under £1m [2]	686	318	697	319	655	270	899	231
Total	1 876	14 428	1 882	16 584	1 854	21 546	1 938	26 507

[1] Including figures for non-respondents with exports of over £1 million. [2] Figures are incomplete.

Table 3 **Distribution of direct exports[1] by category of enterprise and size of total exports 1977**

(Analysis of returns received)

Values in £ million

	United states controlled United Kingdom enterprises		Other foreign controlled United Kingdom enterprises		United Kingdom associates of foreign enterprises		United Kingdom enterprises with overseas affiliates		United Kingdom enterprises with no overseas affiliates		Total	
Size of total exports	Total exports	Per cent [2]	Total exports	Per cent [2]	Total exports	Per cent [2]	Total exports	Per cent [2]	Total exports	Per cent [2]	Total exports	Per cent [2]
Over £50 million	2 497.3	18.5	1 350.7	10.0			8 538.8	63.3			13 493.8	100
Number of enterprises	(16)		(9)				(49)				(83)	
Over £20 million but not more than £50 million	898.7	24.1	303.6	8.2	1 136.2	6.0	2 322.8	62.4	467.0	2.5	3 722.4	100
Number of enterprises	(30)		(10)		(17)		(70)		(21)		(117)	
Over £10 million but not more than £20 million	427.8	23.3	267.9	14.6			843.8	45.9			1 838.4	100
Number of enterprises	(31)		(18)				(60)				(131)	
Over £5 million but not more than £10 million	318.9	22.9	148.6	10.7	38.3	2.7	538.7	38.6	349.2	25.1	1 393.8	100
Number of enterprises	(45)		(19)		(5)		(75)		(49)		(193)	
Over £1 million but not more than £5 million	282.2	20.2	166.6	11.9	18.7	1.3	450.4	32.2	478.9	34.3	1 396.8	100
Number of enterprises	(101)		(70)		(6)		(175)		(211)		(563)	
Under £1 million	22.7	10.5	40.9	18.9	4.3	2.0	46.1	21.3	102.5	47.4	216.3	100
Number of enterprises	(48)		(152)		(16)		(93)		(245)		(554)	
Total	4 447.6	20.2	2 278.3	10.3	1 197.5	5.4	12 740.5	57.7	1 397.6	6.4	22 061.5	100
Number of enterprises	(271)		(278)		(44)		(522)		(526)		(1 641)	

[1] Excluding the exports by oil companies. [2] Percentage of total exports in that size group.

groups according to the main industrial activity in the UK of the enterprises because, a level lower than any encountered during the appropriate to exports, insufficient information is available to provide an industrial analysis of respondents' exports. As table 5 shows, there are significant differences between industries in the export contribution of the different category of enterprises. United States controlled enterprises accounted for 58 per cent of the exports of respondents classified to the motor vehicle industry and just over a fifth of the exports of respondents in the metal manufacture and engineering industries. Other foreign controlled enterprises also had relatively high exports in the metal manufacture and engineering industries. UK controlled enterprises with branches, subsidiaries and associates overseas accounted for nearly three-fifths of total exports of respondents in manufacturing industry and just under half of those from respondents in non-manufacturing industries. The exports of enterprises with no overseas affiliates were relatively high in non-manufacturing industries.

Exports analysed by length of credit

As in previous inquiries, enterprises were asked to analyse (in percentage terms) the credit terms on which their total exports were made. Table 6 summarises the returns received in the inquiry and classifies them into broad industry groups. As in table 5, where an enterprise spans several industry groups it is classified to its main activity, which may not necessarily be the activity giving rise to exports on particular terms of credit. Exports of the food, drink and tobacco industries were made on generally shorter terms of credit than those of other industries, 98 per cent of them being made on terms of credit of less than 180 days. On the other hand, some 21 per cent of the exports of the shipbuilding and vehicles (other than motor vehicles) industries were made on credit terms exceeding 21 months, including 11 per cent on credit terms exceeding five years.

Table 7 sets out a rough distribution of total exports by length of credit after some allowance is made for the effects of non-response. This non-response is likely to be proportionally greater in the cash and short-term credit categories of exports. Exports made on credit terms of under 180 days accounted for 92 per cent of the total, slightly higher than in 1976. Exports made on credit terms of between 180 days and 21 months accounted for 3½ per cent of the total, while exports on credit terms of over 21 months accounted for 4½ per cent of total exports.

Notes and definitions

Direct exports were defined as those exports for which the export document was submitted to HM Customs by either the enterprise making the return, its own exporting subsidiaries, or export agents working to its instructions. These figures would not necessarily represent the whole of an enterprise's contribution to the export earnings of the UK since part of its output may be sold to other UK companies and in turn exported by them, with or without further processing.

The credit terms relate to the original period of credit extended and where payment was to be made in instalments, the period to final payment was taken as the length of credit extended. Exports made under financial and buyer credit guarantee were grouped with other exports on credit terms exceeding five years, the latter being very small.

The statistics relate to the UK, defined as Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Inquiries: 01-215 3409.

Table 4 **Distribution of total exports by category of enterprise 1974-77**

	Percentages				
	1974	1975	1976		1977
	All exports	All exports	All exports	Exports to related concerns	All exports
Percentages of total exports [1] accounted for by:					
United States controlled United Kingdom enterprises	19	19	18	10	17
Other foreign controlled United Kingdom enterprises	6	7	8	3	9
United Kingdom associates of foreign enterprises	4	4	4	1	4
United Kingdom enterprises with overseas affiliates	55	52	52	15	50
Other enterprises	16	18	18	—	20
Total	100	100	100	29	100

[1] Adjusted approximately for non-response.

Table 5 **Distribution of direct exports [1] by category of enterprise and by industry group, 1977**

Analysis of returns received — Values in £ million

Industry group	United States controlled United Kingdom enterprises	Other foreign controlled United Kingdom enterprises	United Kingdom associates of foreign enterprises	United Kingdom enterprises with overseas affiliates	United Kingdom enterprises with no overseas affiliates	Total	Number of enterprises
Food, drink and tobacco	161.0	260.3	8.3	1 302.8	53.8	1 786.2	88
Chemical and allied industries	498.2	257.6	267.8	1 617.4	55.5	2 696.5	132
Metal manufacture and engineering	1 661.7	1 105.3	532.4	4 120.1	266.4	7 685.8	438
Shipbuilding and vehicles (other than motor vehicles)	14.1	1.5	35.1	1 188.0	35.9	1 274.6	25
Motor vehicles	1 391.6	19.4	—	967.2	29.1	2 407.4	24
Other manufacturing industries	475.1	191.5	320.0	2 410.9	385.0	3 782.4	550
Other activities	205.5	402.0	115.0	1 133.7	572.3	2 428.6	455
All industries	4 407.2	2 237.6	1 278.6	12 740.1	1 398.0	22 061.5	1 712

[1] Excluding the exports of oil companies.

Table 7 **Percentage analysis of total exports analysed by credit terms, 1974-77**

Original terms on which exports were made	Percentage of total exports [1]			
	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cash or credit of up to 60 days	57.7	58.1	59.0	58.0
Credit of 61 to 180 days	32.9	32.5	32.0	34.0
Credit of 181 days to 1 year	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.5
Credit of over 1 year and up to 21 months	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0
Credit of over 21 months and up to 5 years	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Credit of over 5 years	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Adjusted approximately for non-response.

Table 6 **Analysis of direct exports by terms of original credit 1977**

Analysis of returns received — Original terms on which exports were made

Industry group	Cash or credit of up to 60 days		Credit of 61-180 days		Credit of 181 days to 1 year		Credit or over 1 year and up to 21 months		Credit of over 21 months and up to 5 years		Credit of over 5 years [1]		Total exports		Number of enterprises
	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	£m	%	
Food, drink and tobacco	1 279.3	72	463.0	26	36.6	2	—	—	4.4	—	2.9	—	1 786.2	100	88
Chemical and allied industries	1 281.2	48	1 364.7	51	29.0	1	1.9	—	3.3	—	16.4	1	2 696.5	100	132
Metal manufacture and engineering	4 209.4	55	2 460.4	32	303.3	4	139.0	2	233.0	3	340.7	4	7 685.8	100	438
Shipbuilding and vehicles (other than motor vehicles	755.9	59	219.5	17	24.8	2	17.8	1	121.4	10	135.2	11	1 274.6	100	25
Motor vehicles	1 415.8	59	899.9	37	39.9	2	9.1	—	25.6	1	17.1	1	2 407.4	100	24
Other manufacturing industries	2 446.9	65	1 197.5	32	98.7	3	9.5	—	18.0	—	11.8	—	3 782.4	100	550
Other activities	1 406.6	58	804.2	33	66.3	3	12.0	—	73.9	3	65.6	3	2 428.5	100	455
All industries	12 795.1	58	7 409.3	34	598.5	3	189.2	1	479.7	2	589.7	3	22 061.5	100	1 712

[1] Includes exports made under financial guarantee and buyer credit arrangements.

Volume index numbers for the combined engineering industries up to April

	Total			Home			Export		
	1975 average = 100	1975 average monthly sales = 100		1975 average = 100	1975 average monthly sales = 100		1975 average = 100	1975 average monthly sales = 100	
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	New orders	Sales
Ratio orders-on-hand/ av monthly sales in 1975 [1]	7.6			7.3			8.5		
Trend estimates									
1976									
September	80	99	97	76	90	95	89	119	100
October	81	100	97	76	91	95	91	120	102
November	81	100	98	75	92	96	93	118	103
December	81	100	98	75	93	96	94	115	103
1977 p									
January	82	99	98	74	93	95	95	113	103
February	82	99	97	74	93	95	97	112	102
March	82	98	97	74	92	94	98	111	103
April	82	97	96	74	91	93	99	111	103
May	82	97	96	73	91	93	99	111	105
June	82	97	96	73	91	92	100	110	107
July	82	96	97	73	91	92	100	109	108
August	82	96	96	73	92	92	100	106	108
September	82	97	96	73	93	91	99	105	107
October	82	98	96	74	94	92	99	105	106
November	83	99	96	74	95	92	100	107	105
December	83	99	96	75	96	93	100	108	104
1978 p									
January	83	100	97	75	96	94	100	108	105
February	84	99	98	75	96	95	101	107	105
March	84	98	98	75	96	95	100	105	106
April	83	98	99	75	95	95	100	102	106
May	83	97	99	75	95	96	99	101	106
June	83	97	99	75	96	96	99	101	105
July	83	99	99	75	98	96	99	104	105
August	83	103	99	76	101	97	99	106	105
September	84	106	99	77	105	97	99	108	105
October	86	108	98	79	108	96	100	108	103
November	87	108	97	80	108	95	100	109	102
December	88	107	97	82	106	95	101	110	102
1979 p									
January	90	105	97	83	102	95	103	113	104
February	90	103	99	83	97	95	104	116	106
March	91	101	100	83	93	96	105	119	109
April	91	100	102	83	89	98	106	124	111
Percentage change [2]									
Jan-Apr 1979	+1.5	−5.0	+4.5	+0.5	−12.5	+3.0	+3.0	+10.0	+7.5
Seasonally adjusted									
1973	113	116	99	120	121	105	100	105	84
1974	114	103	102	115	102	104	112	106	97
1975	88	84	100	87	83	100	90	84	100
1976	81	92	97	74	87	95	94	104	101
1977 p	83	98	97	75	93	93	100	109	105
1978 p	89	102	99	83	101	96	100	106	106
1976									
1st qtr	84	85	96	83	83	93	86	90	100
2nd	80	87	97	79	86	96	82	89	101
3rd	80	97	96	77	90	95	87	114	99
4th	81	100	97	74	90	94	94	123	103
1977 p									
1st qtr	82	99	97	74	95	96	97	109	102
2nd	82	97	97	73	89	93	101	116	106
3rd	82	96	97	73	93	92	100	105	108
4th	83	99	96	75	97	92	100	104	104
1978 p									
1st qtr	83	99	99	75	95	95	100	109	107
2nd	83	96	98	75	95	95	99	99	104
3rd	84	103	100	76	100	98	101	112	105
4th	89	111	99	83	114	96	100	104	105
1979									
1st qtr	90	100	97	82	92	94	106	119	103
1977 p									
January	81	103	101	74	98	99	95	115	105
February	82	100	98	75	98	96	96	103	102
March	82	94	94	74	88	92	97	109	97
April	82	101	98	74	92	94	99	121	106
May	83	98	94	73	90	90	100	117	103
June	82	94	98	73	87	93	101	110	108
July	82	94	98	73	96	94	99	91	109
August	83	102	95	74	96	90	100	117	106
September	82	93	97	73	86	91	100	108	110
October	82	100	97	73	95	93	100	110	107
November	83	95	93	74	95	89	99	93	102
December	83	104	97	75	101	95	100	110	102
1978 p									
January	83	94	96	75	92	92	99	99	105
February	85	109	98	75	96	95	103	140	106
March	83	94	103	75	96	99	100	90	111
April	83	94	96	75	93	93	100	96	102
May	84	102	99	75	100	96	100	107	106
June	83	93	99	75	92	96	99	95	105
July	83	100	97	76	101	95	98	96	103
August	83	101	100	76	98	96	97	107	111
September	84	109	102	76	100	102	101	132	102
October	84	98	96	76	98	93	100	98	103
November	88	126	97	82	134	94	100	106	105
December	89	109	102	83	110	99	100	107	109
1979 p									
January	90	93	85	84	90	86	102	99	83
February	91	106	102	84	95	97	104	130	112
March	90	102	104	82	91	100	106	128	115
April	90	99	103	82	92	98	106	116	113
Nov 1978-Jan 1979 (av)	90	109	95	84	111	93	102	104	99
Feb-Apr 1979 (av)	90	102	103	82	93	98	106	125	113
Percentage change [2]	—	−6.0	+8.5	−2.5	−16.5	+5.5	+4.0	+19.5	+14.5

Combined engineering sectors: sales and orders up to April

After addition of information for April and revisions to earlier data, the trend and volume index numbers of sales and orders for the combined engineering industries present a mixed picture, with buoyant sales coupled with declining new orders from the home market.

The trend of total sales has been markedly upward for the last three months following a depressed winter period. This effect may be due in part to recoupment of sales lost during January. The trend in new orders is less encouraging it has declined steadily from the peak in November, when an exceptional inflow was received, but remains at a higher level than during 1977 and most of 1978. The trend of total orders on hand increased rapidly during the fourth quarter but has levelled off since then. Order books are still very short in comparison with the base year.

In the home market the trend in sales turned up in March, but the increase has been modest and it is too soon to tell whether a sustained recovery is in progress. This is, perhaps, made less likely by the rapid decline in the trend of home new orders from their November peak to a level lower than any encountered during the past two years. Although the trend remains flat the seasonally adjusted series of home orders on hand has fallen back a little from the localised peak at the beginning of the year.

In comparison the export market shows a much more satisfactory picture. Here the trend in sales has been strongly upward since December reaching a level comfortably in excess of any reached during either of the two latest years. The trend figures for export new orders have been climbing since about the same time as sales, but at a much higher rate leading to a continued lengthening of export order books.

The revised figures published in this table are based on the monthly engineering inquiry relating to April 1979. The response rate of 72 per cent to the inquiry for April 1979 is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional indices for this month. Taking into account late returns now received for January, February and March response rates for these months were 92, 90 and 85 per cent respectively.

An expanded commentary, together with additional tables, is given in Business Monitor PM 33-36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders), obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £5.40 per annum. Separate commentaries and volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and new orders for total, home and export markets, for mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering

Notes to table

[1] This ratio shows the number of months work in the order book in the base year at the then average rate of sales. [2] For orders-on-hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period. The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point. p Provisional.

(SIC orders VII, VIII and IX respectively).

The same nine series are given for each of the 36 industries within engineering in a quarterly Business Monitor PQ 33-36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders), also obtainable from HMSO for a subscription of £1.56 per annum.

Inquiries: Department of Industry, Room 607, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG, tel. 01-212 5770.

Manufacturers' stocks in April

It is estimated that manufacturers' stocks rose by about £180 million at 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted in April 1979. Stocks of materials and fuel and of finished goods rose substantially. Work in progress rose slightly.

Monthly figures from January 1978, adjusted to agree with the quarterly figures published in *Trade and Industry* on 6 July are shown below:

Stock changes £ million, 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted

1978			
January	−10	October	+60
February	+120	November	+60
March	−70	December	—
April	+190		
May	+160	**1979**	
June	−80	January	−10
July	+120	February	+30
August	+10	March	+70
September	+40	April	+180

Inquiries: 01-215 5215/3176.

Patents recorded 'licences of right'

Under section 46 of the Patents Act 1977 the register was noted 'licences of right' in respect of the following patents on the date specified:

25 June 1979

1255716 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to a vehicle rear assembly
1292255 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to an exhaust device for a combustion engine
1348220 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to a transmission assembly in particular for a vehicle
1363978 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to a liquid tank provided with venting means
1367537 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to vehicles
1368268 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to an automobile vehicle
1390826 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to a vehicle provided with an energy absorbing device
1396643 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to carburettor devices
1402805 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to fuel feed devices for gas-operated internal combustion engines
1417916 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to cooling apparatus in an automobile
1490265 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to a vehicle sliding roof device with a deflector
1493332 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to a latching mechanism for example for a vehicle bonnet
1532448 Automobiles Peugeot and Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Improvements in or relating to a safety belt retractor, in particular for an automobile
1414290 Automobiles Peugeot
Improvements in or relating to a differential mechanism
1493057 Automobiles Peugeot
Improvements in or relating to a vehicle seat having a swingable backrest
1531881 Automobiles Peugeot
Improvements in or relating to a device for avoiding accidents when closing a movable panel, for example the panel of an electrically-controlled sliding roof
1466589 Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault and Automobiles Peugeot
Internal combustion engine of the stratified charge type
1470406 Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault and Automobiles Renault
Improvements in or relating to the purification of industrial waste water
1475401 Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault and Automobiles Renault
A cold-start fuel injector for an internal combustion engine
1509268 Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault and Automobiles Renault
Improvements in or relating to foundry core blow nozzles
1441344 Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
Control box
1469310 Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
A self-locating filter
1521028 Regie Nationale Des Usines Renault
A seat having side portions
1479328 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellshaft
Light-sensitive photographic material containing a supersensitized silver halide emulsion layer
1519168 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellshaft
Light-sensitive silver halide materials containing emulsified substances
1170179 Bayer Aktiengesellshaft
Apparatus and process for detection of streaks
1467248 Horstmann Clifford Magnetics Ltd
Improvements in or relating to electric motors
1521891 Nippon Victor Kabushiki Kaisha
Record disc recording system
1539299 Sprague Electric Company
Thermistor with leads

29 June 1979

1248999 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Apparatus for epitaxial growth from the liquid state
1264184 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Target for image pick-up tubes having a mosaic made up of a plurality of P-N junction elements
1300293 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
A solid-state image intensifier
1307560 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Apparatus for facsimile using a prism-shaped fibre optics
1320379 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Circuit arrangement utilising oscillatory diode
1323363 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
An electro-optical network for producing a pulse signal in response to a trigger pulse
1323364 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Electro-optical apparatus using an oscillatory diode
1334053 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Method for preparing a mixed crystal of gallium arsenide phosphide in the desired proportions of the arsenic and phosphorus components
1338128 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Solid electrolyte capacitor and method for producing the same
1345890 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Method of deposition of silicon by pyrolysis of silane
1346288 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Colour camera tube having a colour strip filter
1354430 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Colour camera tube having colour strip filter consisting of colour strips and index strips sandwiching the colour strips there between and colour image pick-up system employing the colour camera tube
1364306 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Infrared intensity detector using a pyroelectric polymer
1369508 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Character generation cathode ray tube
1380486 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Colour camera tube having colour strip filter and an index electrode
1380636 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Method of producing mineral water
1381732 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
A circuit arrangement for a voltage converter
1384569 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Photographic image pick-up and coding system
1386388 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Colour video tape recorder
1386762 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Method of forming impurity diffused junctions in a semiconductor wafer
1387489 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Connectable carbon electrode
1395079 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Frying appliance
1395171 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Image pick-up – display system
1395194 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Heat pump type air conditioning systems
1398369 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Bactericidal water purifier, for dechlorinated water
1407553 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
A reaction bed material for artificial mineral water production and method of manufacturing the material
1414247 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Resistance variable device for sensing coolant temperature
1414469 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Liquid-fueled heater having an automatic flame extinguishing device
1415359 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Receiver for facsimile system
1416250 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Improved method of hologram recording with reduced speckle noise
1417785 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Target structure for single tube type colour television cameras
1418478 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Facsimile signal transmission system
1419187 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Photosensitive compositions
1428593 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Solid capacitor having electrolyte composed of organic semiconductor and copolymer binder
1441423 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Facsimile system
1441735 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Light-sensitive composition containing antioxidant
1445476 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Solid capacitor with electrolyte of organic semi-conductor and polymer
1445537 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Solid capacitor with electrolyte or organic semi-conductor and polymer
1448575 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Process of stabilizing photographic images
1449239 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Bactericidal membrane for water purifier and method of making the same
1450340 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co Ltd
Improvements in arrangements for applying liquid droplets to a surface
1206710 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
Suction cylinder for transmitting a torque
1325390 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
Photographic emulsion melting process
1415112 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
A splicing machine with a threading bar
1462212 Agfa-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft
Direct-positive photographic material
1327829 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Target assembly
1327830 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Target assembly for television camera tube
1378969 Matsushita Electronics Corporation
Multi-digit glow indicator tube
1533855 Boxfoldia Ltd
Improvements relating to cartons
1172772 Westinghouse Brake English Electric Semi-Conductors Ltd
Semi-conductor devices

Any person who claims that the proprietor of the patent is, and was at the time of entry, precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patent may, within three months after the making of the relevant entry, apply to the Comptroller on patents form 31/77 for cancellation of the entry.

I. J. G. Davis, Comptroller

Monthly Digest of Statistics

A compendium, compiled by the Central Statistical Office, of basic information across a wide range of 19 different subjects including population, employment and price statistics, social services, production and output, energy, construction, transport, catering, home and overseas finance, and the weather. It contains mostly runs of monthly and quarterly estimates for at least two years and annual figures for several more.

Price £2.10. ISSN 0308-6666. Annual subscription including supplement of definitions and postage £30.16. From HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Chemicals: disruptions in first quarter depress output

Output

Output in the chemicals industry was severely disrupted by the road hauliers dispute and the particularly severe weather conditions in January. All sectors of the industry were affected, though some more than others, however most sectors recovered strongly in February and March and some further 'catching up' is expected in the second quarter. The index of production for chemicals was 5 per cent lower than the previous quarters but only 1 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1978.

The industry's problems continue to be exacerbated by uncertainties over the price and availability of feedstocks, while the continuing strength of sterling is making exports less competitive in international markets and imports more competitive in the home market.

Overseas trade

Overseas trade was also seriously affected during the first quarter and both exports and imports were at a generally depressed level.

Although the volume of exports fell by 13 per cent, latest figures show that much of this short fall has now been made up in the second quarter and the volume of exports in the first half of 1979 is likely to be around the same level as that in the second half of last year. The volume of imports however only fell by 3 per cent from the exceptionally high fourth quarter level and the latest figures indicate that the rapid growth of imports experienced in 1978 seems to be continuing.

Prices

The cost of materials and fuel purchased by the industry rose by 4 per cent in the first quarter of 1979 to a level some 8 per cent above that in the comparable period in 1978. This sharp rise follows a period of relative price stability in 1977 and 1978 but given the recent increases in the price of crude oil further sizeable increases can be expected in the cost of materials and fuels.

Table 1 Index of production

Index numbers 1975 = 100, seasonally adjusted

							1977		1978				1979	% change on last quarter	
MLH		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	Previous quarter	Same quarter a year earlier
271	General chemicals	118.8	100.0	114.2	116.5	116.6	116.4	110.7	113.8	116.1	117.5	119.1	114.5	−4	+1
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	122.9	100.0	111.1	113.0	112.6	112.7	106.6	107.5	114.8	112.9	115.4	97.9	−15	−9
271.2	Organic chemicals	120.2	100.0	119.7	119.4	119.4	117.8	112.0	119.5	121.4	117.1	119.6	120.0	—	—
271.3	Other chemicals	113.9	100.0	111.2	116.4	117.2	118.1	112.7	113.4	111.9	121.7	121.7	122.8	+1	+8
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	98.3	100.0	110.0	115.1	117.9	118.5	116.5	112.0	120.4	121.1	118.2	118.5	—	+6
273	Toilet preparations	100.7	100.0	105.0	108.4	115.7	105.5	113.4	115.9	120.2	108.6	118.0	103.3	−12	−11
274	Paint	99.6	100.0	108.7	115.1	116.7	115.0	117.0	113.2	114.0	121.5	118.2	108.8	−8	−4
275	Soap and detergents	105.5	100.0	107.1	110.9	119.2	108.8	109.8	113.3	123.1	120.8	119.5	109.0	−9	−4
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	119.3	100.0	123.2	121.6	127.1	121.8	118.4	119.2	125.4	131.6	132.2	126.8	−4	+6
276.2	Synthetic rubber	129.5	100.0	126.4	130.2	116.0	139.8	118.8	123.5	114.7	127.4	98.3	83.2	−15	−33
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	118.5	100.0	110.2	111.2	104.8	108.7	106.4	107.7	102.9	100.6	107.9	100.8	−7	−6
278	Fertilisers	104.8	100.0	104.6	115.3	111.5	112.0	119.3	110.4	112.5	116.0	106.9	95.9	−10	−13
279	Other chemical industries	100.2	100.0	110.3	118.3	119.9	120.6	118.0	115.5	119.5	124.6	120.1	114.1	−5	−1
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	109.8	100.0	112.2	116.2	117.4	116.6	114.4	113.9	117.5	119.6	118.7	112.9	−5	−1
	Total manufacturing industry	106.5	100.0	101.4	102.9	103.5	103.1	102.0	102.2	104.5	104.9	102.5	101.4	−1	−1

Table 2 Sales of principal products

£ million, 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted

							1977		1978				1979
MLH		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr
271	General chemicals	3 098.8	2 601.4	3 000.7	3 045.6	3 048.8	759.0	715.4	747.7	762.7	763.2	775.2	751.5
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	753.8	613.4	681.3	693.1	690.6	173.7	161.6	164.6	176.0	173.0	177.0	150.1
271.2	Organic chemicals	1 536.7	1 278.4	1 530.3	1 526.5	1 526.5	377.0	353.5	381.9	388.0	374.3	382.3	383.5
271.3	Other chemicals	808.3	709.6	789.1	726.0	831.7	208.3	200.3	201.2	198.7	215.9	215.9	217.9
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	859.3	874.2	961.6	1 006.2	1 030.7	259.2	256.1	244.8	263.0	264.6	258.3	259.0
273	Toilet preparations	356.5	354.0	371.7	383.8	409.6	93.1	99.8	102.6	106.4	96.2	104.4	91.4
274	Paint	401.5	403.2	438.2	464.0	470.5	115.5	118.3	114.1	114.9	122.5	119.0	109.7
275	Soap and detergents	408.8	387.5	415.0	429.7	461.9	106.2	105.3	109.8	119.2	117.0	115.9	105.6
276	Synthetic resins plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1 173.6	975.5	1 204.9	1 194.4	1 229.2	300.6	289.4	291.8	303.2	319.9	314.3	298.8
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	271.5	229.1	252.5	254.9	240.1	62.3	60.9	61.7	58.9	57.7	61.8	57.7
278	Fertilisers	363.3	346.6	362.6	399.7	386.5	97.2	103.4	95.7	97.5	100.5	92.8	83.1
279	Other chemical industries	840.2	837.1	920.8	988.8	1 000.8	251.5	247.4	240.5	249.2	260.5	250.6	247.1
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	7 773.5	7 008.6	7 928.0	8 167.1	8 278.1	2 044.6	1 996.0	2 008.7	2 075.0	2 102.1	2 092.3	2 003.9

Table 3 Imports of principal products of the chemical industry

£ million, cif current prices

							1977		1978				1979
MLH		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr
271	General chemicals	865.9	818.3	1 077.9	1 334.6	1 558.5	352.5	308.1	364.9	384.8	385.1	423.7	420.8
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	165.9	172.9	240.7	266.4	299.9	72.6	59.2	69.8	80.4	71.6	78.1	75.1
271.2	Organic chemicals	503.2	398.2	577.5	697.5	786.1	182.7	159.8	193.7	193.4	186.2	212.8	223.1
271.3	Other chemicals	196.8	247.2	259.7	370.7	472.5	97.2	89.1	101.4	111.0	127.3	132.8	122.6
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	110.7	115.2	167.6	203.6	230.2	51.3	46.6	54.2	56.3	57.4	62.3	59.8
273	Toilet preparations	21.2	25.3	31.2	45.5	51.6	12.1	10.0	10.5	12.3	14.1	14.7	15.8
274	Paint	14.8	13.9	21.2	27.0	33.6	6.9	6.4	7.7	9.1	8.0	8.8	8.4
275	Soap and detergents	24.4	17.4	23.8	30.4	41.0	8.3	6.8	9.3	8.3	9.8	13.6	10.5
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	340.5	243.8	432.3	519.8	602.7	130.4	125.1	145.9	151.9	150.0	154.9	167.7
276.2	Synthetic rubber	39.0	42.2	62.2	71.8	82.0	18.3	17.0	21.8	21.9	17.3	21.0	21.8
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	58.6	44.4	77.5	94.1	111.5	22.3	20.4	25.2	29.6	27.0	29.7	27.1
278	Fertilisers	57.0	55.1	60.5	69.5	76.0	17.9	16.7	20.9	20.5	15.7	18.9	19.3
279	Other chemical industries	113.4	121.6	176.8	234.0	300.1	65.7	56.1	73.1	75.1	76.6	75.3	95.0
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	1 645.5	1 497.2	2 131.0	2 630.3	3 087.1	685.7	613.2	733.5	769.8	761.0	822.8	846.2

Table 3a **Imports of principal products of the chemical industry**

£ million, 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted

MLH		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr	1978 4th qtr	1979 1st qtr
271	General chemicals	930.4	818.3	918.4	982.1	1 199.6	261.1	228.6	277.3	300.3	298.7	323.3	322.7
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	198.5	172.9	197.5	212.0	266.7	59.6	50.5	62.3	66.9	66.9	70.6	63.6
271.2	Organic chemicals	507.5	398.2	496.6	522.2	643.7	139.0	117.3	145.0	153.7	157.5	187.5	196.2
271.3	Other chemicals	224.4	247.2	224.3	247.9	289.2	62.5	60.8	70.0	79.7	74.3	65.2	62.9
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	143.4	115.2	148.6	157.3	154.0	38.7	35.0	36.4	37.6	38.0	42.0	38.4
273	Toilet preparations	22.3	25.3	25.5	33.7	38.8	8.3	7.9	7.9	8.7	10.3	11.9	11.8
274	Paint	17.1	13.9	18.1	20.9	24.7	5.5	5.1	5.9	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.3
275	Soap and detergents	24.7	17.4	20.8	21.6	32.6	5.9	4.8	6.9	6.1	8.3	11.3	8.1
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	354.3	243.8	356.6	376.2	442.0	94.1	95.6	104.5	108.3	111.0	118.2	116.2
276.2	Synthetic rubber	37.5	42.2	46.3	44.1	47.8	12.1	9.8	12.8	12.6	11.2	11.2	11.9
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	67.4	44.4	66.7	72.8	81.9	17.9	16.8	17.9	21.1	20.4	22.5	18.7
278	Fertilisers	73.1	55.1	64.7	70.9	70.3	19.8	18.8	17.1	18.7	16.1	18.4	14.3
279	Other chemical industries	132.9	121.6	148.4	171.8	209.5	47.3	44.4	48.8	52.4	51.3	57.0	55.8
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	1 803.1	1 497.2	1 814.1	1 951.4	2 301.2	510.7	466.8	535.5	572.1	571.3	622.3	604.2

Table 4 **Exports of principal products of the chemical industry**

£ million, fob current prices

MLH		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr	1978 4th qtr	1979 1st qtr
271	General chemicals	1 011.9	952.2	1 413.9	1 807.8	2 014.4	495.6	439.0	452.1	525.9	502.1	534.3	504.6
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	139.1	139.7	179.2	224.2	246.4	56.6	54.0	53.1	66.9	59.5	66.8	60.6
271.2	Organic chemicals	553.3	461.5	704.9	832.1	937.5	214.2	205.7	219.7	238.0	228.6	251.3	242.7
271.3	Other chemicals	319.5	351.0	529.8	751.5	830.5	224.8	179.3	179.3	221.0	214.0	216.2	201.3
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	287.0	347.4	423.7	518.8	617.3	137.6	139.4	146.3	160.6	154.1	156.3	140.5
273	Toilet preparations	46.7	57.3	82.9	125.1	150.6	33.2	34.7	33.1	40.9	37.4	39.2	34.3
274	Paint	46.4	55.3	74.0	101.8	114.3	26.7	25.6	27.1	29.7	28.2	29.3	23.4
275	Soap and detergents	71.8	80.0	110.2	142.4	150.7	35.1	37.9	35.0	40.5	36.4	38.8	26.9
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	329.1	314.0	471.2	565.3	593.6	140.6	138.4	136.5	156.3	138.7	162.1	135.7
276.2	Synthetic rubber	46.6	37.9	56.2	69.7	64.7	18.5	14.7	15.3	16.6	15.0	17.4	15.8
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	148.4	124.9	185.3	219.3	211.7	57.8	49.9	49.3	54.2	52.9	55.4	47.1
278	Fertilisers	46.4	53.4	51.1	60.6	57.9	6.6	13.6	17.1	14.2	9.5	17.1	17.2
279	Other chemical industries	234.7	286.2	344.3	460.4	510.5	112.5	105.3	123.8	142.1	123.5	121.0	114.7
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	2 269.0	2 308.6	3 212.8	4 071.2	4 485.4	1 064.2	998.5	1 035.5	1 181.0	1 097.8	1 171.0	1 060.3

Table 4a **Exports of principal products of the chemical industry**

£ million, fob 1975 prices, seasonally adjusted

MLH		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr	1978 4th qtr	1979 1st qtr
271	General chemicals	1 275.0	952.2	1 253.5	1 454.1	1 678.2	394.6	371.7	387.4	412.7	420.6	457.5	414.9
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	169.1	139.7	158.4	185.1	208.9	48.5	46.5	43.7	53.6	54.9	56.7	52.7
271.2	Organic chemicals	671.7	461.5	633.1	671.1	829.5	174.4	173.2	192.7	203.9	205.9	227.0	188.6
271.3	Other chemicals	434.2	351.0	462.0	597.9	639.8	171.7	152.0	151.0	155.2	159.8	173.8	173.6
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	359.1	347.4	372.5	400.4	424.7	105.0	101.7	105.5	109.2	105.9	104.1	94.3
273	Toilet preparations	58.5	57.3	72.6	98.5	109.0	25.6	25.9	25.0	28.8	27.1	28.1	24.8
274	Paint	53.3	55.3	64.1	77.6	84.6	20.6	19.3	20.6	21.1	21.0	21.9	17.0
275	Soap and detergents	87.4	80.0	96.6	110.6	111.3	28.2	26.8	27.3	28.5	28.4	27.2	20.0
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	361.0	314.0	414.1	437.7	472.3	115.1	108.2	110.9	115.3	117.2	128.9	106.7
276.2	Synthetic rubber	60.2	37.9	49.4	55.5	47.5	15.0	11.5	11.5	11.2	12.3	12.5	10.0
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	174.1	124.9	161.1	167.7	157.3	44.5	38.0	37.3	39.0	38.9	42.1	34.1
278	Fertilisers	105.3	53.4	60.2	64.3	57.7	12.8	14.9	12.3	15.0	14.9	15.5	11.4
279	Other chemical industries	304.6	286.2	298.4	344.7	347.9	88.1	85.2	82.8	90.5	86.5	88.1	74.0
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	2 838.5	2 308.6	2 842.5	3 211.1	3 490.5	849.5	803.2	820.5	871.3	872.8	925.9	807.6

Table 5 **Unit value and volume index numbers: chemicals SITC (R) section 5 Overseas Trade Statistics basis**

Index numbers 1975 = 100, seasonally adjusted

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr	1978 4th qtr	1979 1st qtr
Import volume	123	100	122	131	158	141	126	145	151	155	180	176
Export volume	122	100	124	141	155	149	143	145	153	157	163	138
						Index numbers 1975 = 100, not seasonally adjusted						
Import unit value	91	100	120	137	144	139	140	140	144	144	147	156
Export unit value	81	100	114	128	130	129	130	128	130	131	131	137

Table 6 **Price index numbers of output (home sales)**

1975 = 100

MLH		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr	1978 4th qtr	1979 1st qtr
271	General chemicals	78.9	100.0	120.2	138.8	145.5	141.4	141.1	142.8	143.6	146.2	149.4	157.6
271.1	Inorganic chemicals	71.5	100.0	119.8	140.1	154.0	144.0	145.0	149.2	153.3	155.1	158.5	162.0
271.2	Organic chemicals	82.6	100.0	120.8	136.1	139.3	137.7	137.0	136.9	137.4	139.4	143.4	158.9
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Pharmaceutical preparations	84.3	100.0	119.8	138.7	153.3	141.3	143.4	147.9	152.4	154.7	158.3	161.3
273	Toilet preparations	82.8	100.0	114.2	133.3	147.0	137.9	138.8	142.6	145.0	149.2	151.1	158.6
274	Paint	78.3	100.0	110.3	125.6	140.9	131.1	133.5	139.2	140.8	141.3	142.2	147.9
275	Soap and detergents	86.4	100.0	111.0	129.2	136.5	133.7	133.3	133.7	135.1	136.9	140.1	142.2
276.1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	86.5	100.0	117.9	138.1	141.4	139.8	140.4	140.7	141.0	141.3	142.4	148.1
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	81.6	100.0	124.7	146.0	155.3	151.5	151.2	149.5	152.7	157.7	161.3	165.9
278	Fertilisers	81.5	100.0	105.9	122.1	139.7	123.8	127.1	139.5	138.3	138.5	142.5	145.5
279	Other chemical industries	79.5	100.0	113.7	131.1	144.8	133.4	137.8	141.1	143.4	145.6	149.1	154.0
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	82.1	100.0	114.8	133.1	143.8	136.1	137.8	141.2	142.8	144.2	146.8	152.1
	Total manufacturing industry	81.8	100.0	117.3	140.5	153.3	143.8	145.8	149.2	151.8	154.8	157.3	161.6

Table 7 Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased 1975 = 100

		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr	1978 4th qtr	1979 1st qtr
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	88.6	100.0	122.1	146.3	152.7	148.2	148.4	149.0	153.4	153.2	155.3	161.3
	Total manufacturing industry	86.8	100.0	127.0	145.6	144.6	146.5	142.2	140.2	146.3	144.9	147.1	152.2

Table 8 Employees in employment: Great Britain Thousands – monthly averages

MLH		1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1977 3rd qtr	1977 4th qtr	1978 1st qtr	1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr	1978 4th qtr	1979 1st qtr
271	General chemicals	134	133	133	135	136	136	136	136	136	137	137	137
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	78	77	71	72	74	72	72	73	73	75	75	74
273	Toilet preparations	27	25	23	23	24	24	23	23	24	24	24	23
274	Paint	28	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
275	Soap and detergents	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
276	Synthetic resins, plastics and synthetic rubber	50	50	51	52	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	24	23	22	23	22	23	23	22	22	22	22	22
278	Fertilisers	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
279	Other chemical industries	68	67	67	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	68
Order V	Chemical and allied industries	436	430	422	428	431	430	430	428	429	433	433	430
	Total manufacturing industry	7 719	7 371	7 144	7 212	7 177	7 241	7 238	7 185	7 158	7 191	7 175	7 103

Table 9 Capital expenditure £ million

	Current prices not seasonally adjusted	1975 prices seasonally adjusted
1971	367.1	683.6
1972	281.1	492.2
1973	239.5	389.3
1974	339.3	440.1
1975	545.5	545.5
1976	649.7	556.0
1977	820.8	622.3
1978	1 081.0	745.8
1977		
3rd	210.2	163.3
4th	249.4	166.2
1978		
1st qtr	227.4	171.9
2nd	246.0	177.0
3rd	279.3	198.5
4th	328.3	198.4
1979		
1st qtr	266.7	183.2

Output prices (home sales) continued to rise slowly in the first quarter but the recent increases in the cost of feedstocks and other oil related materials and fuel are now beginning to push up output prices and a more rapid rate of increase can be expected over the next few months.

Investment

The volume of investment in the chemicals industry slipped back in the first quarter from the exceptionally high level in the second half of 1978 but it was still well above the level in the first quarter of 1978.

The latest results of the investment intentions inquiry conducted by the Department of Industry point to a similiar level of real investment in 1979 to that achieved in 1978 although the Chemical Industries Association is forecasting a further increase.

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Notes

The index of production measures net output at constant 1975 prices of all establishments classified to a minimum list heading.

In table 2 sales are shown at constant 1975 prices of those products which are regarded as characteristic or principal products of a minimum list heading. Sales of the products by establishments not classified to the minimum list heading are included.

The current-price figures in tables 3 and 4 are obtained from Overseas Trade Statistics by combining those trade headings which correspond as closely as possible with the principal products of a minimum list heading. The constant-price data are obtained by deflating the current-price data using appropriate average value indices. This procedure provides base weighted trade data at constant prices which are consistent with the data in table 2.

The unit value and volume index numbers shown in table 5 relate to standard international trade classification (revised) section 5 of which does not cover precisely the same products as those which are regarded as principal products or order V of the standard industrial classification.

Insurance Companies Act 1974: authorisations and revocations

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were issued by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 3(1) of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 June to 30 June 1979:

Name of insurer and registered office or address in GB	Country of incorporation if outside GB	Date of authorisation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was issued
Malayan Insurance Company (UK) Ltd, Stevinson House, First Floor, 154/56 Fenchurch Street, London EC3	—	22.6.79	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
Electrical Contractors' Guarantee Insurance Company Ltd, ESCA House, 34 Palace Court, London W2 4HY	—	26.6.79	13
Standard Life Investment Funds Ltd, 3 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 2XZ	—	26.6.79	OLT

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were revoked by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 9 of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 June to 30 June 1979:

Name of insurer and registered office or address in GB	Country of incorporation if outside GB	Date of revocation	Class or classes of insurance for which authorisation was revoked
The Equine and Livestock Insurance Company Ltd, Marlow House, 610-16 Chiswick High Road, London W4 5RU	—	20.6.79	1, 2, 8, 14, 15, 17

Classes of business

OLT	Ordinary long term insurance business
IND	Industrial assurance business
1	Accident insurance business
2	Sickness insurance business
3	Land vehicles insurance business
4	Railway rolling stock insurance business
5	Aircraft insurance business
6	Ships insurance business
7	Goods in transit insurance business
8	Fire and natural forces insurance business
9	Damage to property insurance business
10	Motor vehicle liability insurance business
11	Aircraft liability insurance business
12	Liability for ships insurance business
13	General liability insurance business
14	Credit insurance business
15	Suretyship insurance business
16	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance business
17	Legal expenses insurance business

Revised and summer supplementary estimates 1979-80

Revised estimates for 1979-80 published by the Treasury reduce by £588 million the expenditure for which parliamentary authority was sought in estimates for 1979-80 presented to parliament by the previous government. Supplementary estimates published on 6 July for certain other votes seek the authority of parliament for expenditure totalling £164 million above the level previously sought for these votes. Together the revised and supplementary estimates seek a net reduction of £424 million in expenditure to be voted by parliament.

The revised estimates represent overall reductions in the volume of expenditure, reflecting some of the reductions announced in the budget statement which concerned voted expenditure.

The new estimates reduce the total of estimates presented so far to £51,734 million. This total compares with the figure of £52,658 million published in the 'Financial statement and budget report' as an estimate of the total of supply expenditure in the whole of 1979-80.

Index of industrial production for May

Provisional estimates for the first five months of 1979 suggest that, in total, the underlying level of industrial output remained much the same as it was in summer 1978, a reduction in manufacturing industries' output being broadly offset by an increase in the output of the energy sector.

Any comparison of industrial output in the latest three months with that in earlier periods is severely affected by the losses during, and recovery following, industrial disputes in early 1979 and by the particularly adverse winter weather. The three-month on three-month comparisons shown must be therefore interpreted with caution.

On longer-term comparisons the all industries' index in the period March to May 1979 (which included some recovery of lost output) was about 3½ per cent above its level in the same period a year ago; a similar comparison for manufacturing industries shows a rise of 1½ per cent. Over the same period, the index for industries other than exploration for and extraction of petroleum and natural gas rose by 1½ per cent. The use for some industries of series which measure deliveries rather than production can result in index numbers shown overstating or understating the level of output. The table 'implied level of output' gives a broad assessment of the aggregate measures adjusted for this effect – these series are only available quarterly.

Implied level of output

Seasonally adjusted average 1975 = 100

	Output of all industries	Output of all industries other than extraction of petroleum and natural gas	Output of all industries other than construction	Output of all manufacturing industries
Weights (1975)	1000	999.7	810	697
1973	110.1	109.9	108.3	109.2
1974	105.7	105.7	105.7	107.4
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	102.5	101.2	103.4	102.2
1977	106.5	102.6	108.3	103.8
1978	110.3	104.6	111.4	104.4
1974 1st qtr	102.0	102.0	100.2	103.6
2nd	108.7	108.8	108.9	110.6
3rd	108.2	108.2	109.0	110.0
4th	103.9	103.9	104.8	105.2
1975 1st qtr	102.9	103.1	103.3	104.2
2nd	99.4	99.5	99.2	99.1
3rd	98.1	98.2	97.8	97.7
4th	99.6	99.2	99.6	98.9
1976 1st qtr	100.9	100.3	100.9	100.2
2nd	101.9	100.8	102.8	101.8
3rd	102.0	100.6	103.2	102.2
4th	105.4	103.1	106.6	104.4
1977 1st qtr	106.5	103.1	108.6	105.2
2nd	106.2	102.2	108.4	103.5
3rd	106.7	102.6	108.4	103.6
4th	106.7	102.3	107.8	103.0
1978 1st qtr	107.2	102.3	108.6	102.6
2nd	111.6	105.9	112.5	105.7
3rd	112.1	106.3	113.1	106.0
4th	110.4	103.8	111.5	103.3
1979 1st qtr	109.6	102.1	112.4	102.1

Index of industrial production: summary

Average 1975 = 100

	Total all industries	All industries other than construction	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries: Total manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
Order	II-XXI		II	III-XIX	III	IV-V	VI	VII-XII	XIII-XV	XVI-XIX	XX	XXI
Weights	1 000	810	41	697	77	66	47	298	67	142	182	80
1973	109.5	107.6	110.1	108.3	103.2	107.7	125.1	103.5	111.3	114.7	118.2	99.3
1974	105.1	105.0	89.9	106.5	102.5	110.6	114.6	104.6	103.6	109.6	105.8	99.2
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	102.0	102.7	125.8	101.4	102.7	111.3	106.9	97.0	100.9	103.9	98.6	102.9
1977	105.8	107.4	187.7	102.8	103.9	114.4	102.0	98.9	101.6	105.7	98.4	107.0
1978	109.7	110.7	232.4	103.6	106.0	115.3	100.7	99.2	101.0	108.3	105.4	110.3
1978 1st qtr	106.9	108.3	209.5	102.2	106.3	111.8	96.5	99.9	98.0	104.5	101.3	107.7
2nd	110.7	111.4	228.7	104.5	107.3	115.0	107.4	99.6	101.0	109.1	107.5	111.9
3rd	111.5	112.4	236.3	105.1	104.7	117.7	101.2	100.6	103.7	110.8	107.4	112.7
4th	109.9	110.8	254.9	102.6	105.9	116.7	97.6	96.6	101.2	108.9	105.6	108.8
1979 1st qtr	109.1	111.7	274.4	101.4	106.5	111.3	97.6	98.2	97.3	103.8	97.9	117.5
1978 Jan	106.8	108.2	207	102.3	108	112	92	100	98	105		107
Feb	107.2	108.7	216	102.0	105	111	96	100	98	105	101	110
Mar	106.7	108.1	206	102.4	106	113	101	100	98	103		105
Apr	111.0	111.8	220	105.1	106	115	106	100	104	111		115
May	110.0	110.6	231	103.5	107	114	106	99	99	107	107	111
Jun	111.1	111.9	234	104.9	110	116	110	99	100	110		110
Jul	111.6	112.5	236	105.1	104	118	111	100	104	108		115
Aug	112.1	113.1	237	105.9	105	118	92	102	105	113	107	113
Sep	110.8	111.5	235	104.4	105	116	100	99	102	111		110
Oct	108.7	109.4	241	101.8	106	116	97	96	100	108		108
Nov	109.7	110.6	260	102.5	108	117	93	96	103	110	106	105
Dec	111.1	112.4	264	103.3	104	116	102	98	101	109		114
1979 Jan	103.6	105.0	278	93.4	104	95	77	92	93	95		117
Feb	111.4	114.5	282	104.2	107	119	102	101	98	106	98	118
Mar	112.3	115.6	264	106.5	109	119	114	102	101	110		118
Apr	113.2	115.0	276	105.3	105	119	104	101	99	111		117
May	113.9	115.8	297	104.6	106	119	110	99	99	110		120
Percentage change latest three months on:												
1. previous three months	4.0	4.4	1.6	5.2	1.5	8.1	16.8	3.6	2.5	6.4		1.9
2. a year earlier	3.5	4.8	27.2	1.7	0.7	4.6	5.0	0.7	−0.5	2.9		7.2

pe preliminary estimate

Notes

1 Many of the series used in compiling the index of production, in particular for manufacturing industry, measure deliveries rather than production. Deliveries account for about 70 per cent of the index of production of manufacturing industry and may differ from production in a given month because of movements in stocks of finished goods and work in progress. Figures for industrial output adjusted for movements in stocks are available only quarterly and in arrears of the latest index data. Figures including the first quarter of 1979 are shown in the table 'implied level of output'. The index includes a number of sectors of industry for which only quarterly data are available, representing 18 per cent of manufacturing activity and 69 per cent of other activity.

2 Provisional estimates for the first months of 1979 are less reliable than usual because of the difficulties of identifying the effects of disruptions to, and subsequent recovery in, industrial production over this period.

3 The index numbers are all seasonally adjusted, to remove annually recurring month to month variations due, for example, to the incidence of holidays and other regular seasonal patterns of behaviour. The adjustments can only be derived from analysis of past data and may not be completely appropriate when holiday patterns change sharply.

4 For the construction industry, the Department of the Environment has provided preliminary estimates for the latest quarter which are based, in advance of receipt of regular returns from the industry, on broad indicators of activity. Although these preliminary estimates are liable to substantial revision, they have been included in the calculation of the all-industries' index for April and May.

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

Index of industrial production: detailed analysis

Average 1975 = 100

	Mining and quarrying		Food, drink and tobacco		Chemicals, coal and petroleum products		Metal manufacture		Engineering and allied industries				
									Engineering				
	Coal mining	Other mining and quarrying	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total engineering	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
MLH	101	102-109	211-229	231-240	261-263	271-279	311-313	321-323	331-369	331-349	351-354	361-369	370
Weights	34	7	54	23	9	57	35	12	170	92	12	66	14
1973	103.3	141.6	106.0	96.3	120.6	105.8	127.8	116.9	98.4	97.2	92.4	101.3	95.4
1974	85.5	110.3	104.0	99.1	115.9	109.8	114.8	113.8	102.3	101.3	98.7	104.5	98.9
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	92.8	278.6	103.2	101.6	105.7	112.2	106.9	106.9	96.5	95.1	96.6	98.5	96.5
1977	90.1	638.8	105.1	101.2	102.7	116.2	99.8	108.5	97.3	93.2	98.7	102.7	93.5
1978	89.2	894.0	105.9	106.4	101.4	117.4	98.4	107.3	99.6	92.7	105.4	108.1	86.4
1978													
1st qtr	89.9	762.4	105.7	107.6	98.2	113.9	93.7	104.7	98.4	92.0	101.3	106.8	90.3
2nd	88.6	876.4	106.3	109.5	98.6	117.5	106.8	108.9	99.2	92.4	105.1	107.6	87.6
3rd	89.7	913.6	106.8	99.6	105.3	119.6	98.3	109.6	100.8	94.7	106.1	108.3	86.7
4th	88.6	1 023.5	104.7	108.9	103.6	118.7	94.9	105.9	100.0	91.8	109.1	109.8	81.1
1979													
1st qtr	88.3	1 134.5	104.5	111.2	100.5	112.9	95.8	103.0	98.2	87.9	105.0	111.4	86.8
1978													
Jan	89	752	109	107	97	114	88	103	98	92	100	106	90
Feb	90	795	103	109	95	113	94	103	98	92	101	107	91
Mar	91	740	105	107	102	114	99	109	99	92	102	108	90
Apr	90	823	103	111	98	117	103	112	99	92	105	107	85
May	87	898	107	106	99	116	106	106	99	92	105	108	87
Jun	89	908	109	112	99	119	111	108	100	93	105	108	90
Jul	90	910	107	98	107	120	112	111	100	94	105	108	88
Aug	89	923	108	100	106	120	85	113	101	95	106	108	88
Sep	90	908	106	101	103	118	99	105	101	95	107	109	83
Oct	88	950	104	110	105	118	95	103	100	93	109	109	84
Nov	90	1 047	106	112	101	120	90	103	100	92	109	110	86
Dec	88	1 073	104	104	104	118	99	112	100	90	109	111	74
1979													
Jan	88	1 153	102	107	99	95	72	93	93	83	99	104	88
Feb	88	1 176	105	112	105	121	99	109	100	90	107	114	89
Mar	88	1 074	106	114	98	123	116	107	102	90	109	116	83
Apr	85	1 157	104	107	97	122	105	104	101	90	110	115	90
May	86	1 274	105	111	104	121	112	106	99	89	108	113	81
Percentage change latest three months on:													
1. previous three months	−2.1	3.0	1.0	2.7	−2.9	9.6	22.9	1.2	3.5	2.2	3.4	4.8	1.0
2. a year earlier	−3.1	42.4	0.0	2.6	−0.2	5.2	7.9	−3.1	1.9	−2.6	4.5	6.8	−3.4

	Engineering and allied industries (continued)				Textiles, leather and clothing			Other manufacturing						
	Total vehicles	Motor vehicles	Other vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total bricks, pottery, glass, etc	Bricks, cement, etc	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries
MLH	380-385	381	380, 382-385	390-399	411-429	431-433	441-450	461-469	461, 464-469	462,463	471-479	481-489	491-499
Weights	68	43	25	46	40	3	24	28	17	11	25	58	31
1973	113.3	118.8	103.5	110.1	117.1	107.1	102.1	113.7	120.7	103.5	118.9	115.7	110.2
1974	108.9	110.8	105.6	108.7	105.9	98.7	100.2	107.2	109.1	104.4	102.1	115.5	106.8
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	97.0	100.2	91.3	98.8	103.0	102.3	97.1	101.0	99.1	103.8	103.9	102.5	109.0
1977	100.9	107.2	89.6	104.0	100.9	97.1	103.2	99.8	93.7	108.5	97.6	106.9	115.4
1978	98.6	103.7	89.4	102.5	99.3	96.8	104.4	101.2	94.1	111.5	102.2	109.0	118.5
1978													
1st qtr	104.2	112.8	88.9	102.0	97.0	90.7	100.7	97.4	90.5	107.5	97.9	105.5	114.4
2nd	101.6	108.1	90.0	101.7	99.8	98.9	103.4	102.5	94.6	114.1	103.6	109.0	119.8
3rd	100.5	106.8	89.2	104.8	101.3	99.9	108.3	103.0	93.7	116.5	104.4	111.8	121.5
4th	88.0	87.2	89.6	101.6	99.1	97.8	105.3	101.9	97.6	108.1	103.0	110.0	118.3
1979													
1st qtr	101.2	107.4	90.1	97.7	95.7	89.5	100.8	94.5	89.6	101.7	99.2	104.9	114.0
1978													
Jan	106	115	89	102	97	91	100	98	91	108	97	105	118
Feb	103	111	89	102	98	91	100	99	90	111	98	106	116
Mar	104	113	89	102	96	91	102	96	90	103	99	106	109
Apr	104	111	90	105	104	99	106	105	95	120	107	109	121
May	103	110	90	98	98	99	101	100	93	110	101	108	118
Jun	99	104	90	102	98	99	103	102	95	113	103	110	121
Jul	100	106	89	104	100	100	112	101	92	114	103	109	117
Aug	105	114	89	108	104	100	107	104	94	118	105	114	127
Sep	97	101	89	102	100	100	105	104	95	118	105	113	120
Oct	86	84	89	99	99	98	101	101	97	107	101	108	118
Nov	81	76	90	103	100	98	109	102	98	108	103	113	119
Dec	97	101	90	102	99	98	105	103	98	110	105	109	118
1979													
Jan	94	96	90	89	92	89	96	86	88	83	92	96	106
Feb	105	113	90	102	97	89	101	98	89	111	100	108	115
Mar	105	113	91	103	99	89	106	100	92	111	105	111	121
Apr	102	107	93	101	96	na	105	103	96	112	105	114	118
May	103	108	93	98	95	na	105	102	94	113	101	114	115
Percentage change latest three months on:													
1. previous three months	4.7	5.7	2.7	3.3	1.2		4.6	6.3	2.7	11.2	4.6	8.3	4.6
2. a year earlier	−0.3	−1.7	2.8	−1.1	−2.1		2.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	5.0	1.7

Index of industrial production for Scotland: third and fourth quarters 1978

Industrial production in Scotland in the second half of 1978 was almost 1½ per cent lower than in the first half of the year. The index of industrial production for Scotland has been rebased to 1975 = 100, and the indices for third and fourth quarters of 1978 are provisionally estimated at 100.5 and 100.0 respectively.

The lower level of production in the latter half of 1978 largely reflected a drop in construction output which was not fully offset by the increased output recorded by the other broad industrial sectors. Over the longer term, output in Scotland has remained relatively constant since 1975.

The most appropriate series to compare domestic activity in Scotland and the UK is the index of production excluding the petroleum and natural gas industry (MLH 104). By contrast with the downturn in Scotland in the second half of last year, UK output rose by 1 per cent.

Analysis by industry

Within manufacturing, most of the sectors recovered in the second half of 1978 from the low outturns of the beginning of the year. Increased output in metal manufacturing arrested the steady decline experienced since the first half of 1975. The only sectors in manufacturing not to show an increase over the period were food, drink and tobacco and the engineering and allied industries where output was marginally lower than in the first half of the year. Within engineering, the performance was rather mixed with the falls in output in shipbuilding and vehicles, and mechanical and instrument engineering more than offsetting higher levels of activity in electrical engineering.

Outside manufacturing, the mining and quarrying sector continued to show an increased output in the second half of 1978, largely resulting from higher employment in the petroleum and natural gas industry (MLH 104), while the output of gas, electricity and water remained much the same. The downturn in the construction industry was the most influential on the all-industries index. This was caused mainly by the falling output in the other new work sectors. It should be noted that the fourth quarter estimate is still based on very limited information and is therefore still perhaps subject to significant revision.

Rebased index of industrial production for Scotland

The indices in this press notice have now been rebased to 1975 = 100 in line with the UK

index of production. This has involved the re-estimation of the movement of output of the individual industry series to 1975 prices and the updating of the weighting pattern to reflect the changes which have occurred in the industrial structure since 1970. This, together with the receipt of fuller information on previous quarters has led to the changes in the estimated rate of growth of the published series. Overall there has been little revision to the estimated rate of growth of output between 1975-77. This was a consequence of the upward revision in the growth of manufacturing (from 0.2 per cent to 0.9 per cent), being offset by downward revisions in the growth of gas, electricity and water (from 12 per cent to 9 per cent) and construction (from 2 per cent to 1 per cent). Within manufacturing, the more significant amendments have been the revisions to the rate of growth of electrical engineering (from 5 per cent to 12 per cent), metal manufacture (from −3 per cent to −8 per cent) and timber and furniture (from −6 per cent to −3 per cent).

Inquiries: 031-556 8400 ext. 5840.

Table 1 Index of industrial production for Scotland: industrial analysis

seasonally adjusted (1975 = 100)

1968 SIC	Total all industries	All industries less MLH104 [1]	Total all manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industry: Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacturing	Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Total other manufacturing	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water
Weight per 1 000	1 000	995	647	131	59	39	245	65	108	45	236	72
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	100.4	100.3	101.6	101	120	93	98	105	103	97	97	104
1977	101.1	101.0	100.9	101	116	92	95	112	102	92	101	109
1978	101.0	100.6	100.3	105	117	94	91	110	102	94	101	112
1975												
1st qtr	101.4	101.5	101.6	101	101	116	100	100	103	104	100	101
2nd	99.2	99.3	98.6	99	97	101	97	101	99	97	101	100
3rd	99.7	99.6	99.9	98	97	95	103	100	97	95	100	100
4th	99.7	99.6	99.9	102	105	89	99	99	100	104	99	99
1976												
1st qtr	100.5	100.4	101.0	99	112	94	99	102	104	102	98	104
2nd	100.1	100.2	101.7	101	125	92	97	104	103	99	95	103
3rd	98.9	98.8	100.5	99	122	92	95	106	102	93	95	101
4th	102.0	101.9	103.0	103	119	94	99	109	102	94	99	108
1977												
1st qtr	101.0	100.9	102.3	102	118	98	96	113	103	94	96	109
2nd	100.4	100.3	101.0	99	119	90	97	110	101	90	99	109
3rd	102.9	102.7	101.7	103	114	93	96	111	103	91	106	111
4th	100.1	99.9	98.6	100	114	90	92	112	101	92	103	108
1978												
1st qtr	101.0	100.7	99.2	105	114	88	93	108	98	91	105	111
2nd	102.4	102.1	100.6	106	115	95	92	108	103	94	106	112
3rd	100.5	100.0	100.6	104	120	93	90	113	104	96	97	114
4th	100.0	99.5	100.8	105	118	99	91	110	103	96	95	111
Percentage change Q4 1978 on Q3 1978	−0.5	−0.5	0.2	1	−2	6	1	−3	−1	0	−2	−3
Latest 4 qtrs on preceding 4 qtrs	−0.1	−0.4	−0.6	4	1	2	−4	−2	0	2	0	3

Index of industrial production for the UK [2]

Industrial analysis seasonally adjusted (1975 = 100)

Weight per 1 000	1 000	999.7	697	77	66	47	298	67	142	41	182	80
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1976	102.0	100.7	101.4	103	111	107	97	101	104	126	99	103
1977	105.8	101.8	102.8	104	114	102	99	102	106	188	98	107
1978	109.8	104.1	103.6	106	115	101	99	101	108	232	106	110
1977												
4th qtr	105.8	101.5	101.8	104	113	95	98	100	106	196	101	106
1978												
1st qtr	107.0	102.2	102.3	106	112	96	100	98	104	210	102	108
2nd	110.7	105.0	104.5	107	115	107	100	101	109	229	107	112
3rd	111.5	105.7	105.2	105	118	101	101	104	111	236	107	113
4th	110.0	103.4	102.6	106	117	98	97	102	109	255	106	109
Percentage change Q4 1978 on Q3 1978	−1.3	−2.2	−2.5	1	−1	−3	−4	−2	−2	8	−1	−4
Latest 4 qtrs on preceding 4 qtrs	3.8	2.3	0.8	2	1	−1	0	−1	2	23	8	3

[1] Petroleum and natural gas industry MLH 104, covers exploration for, and extraction of, mineral oil and natural gas and also the stabilisation, separation and storage of these products. [2] UK figures as given in the press release of June 1979.

Sectoral assistance under section 8 of the Industry Act 1972

Offers of sectoral assistance amounting to £5,000 or more against which first payments were made to the companies concerned in the period 1 January to 31 March 1979. Inquiries: 01-212 4229.

Clothing industry scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
North West	
Co-operative Wholesale Society (Menswear Group)	37 544
M. Baker (Clothing) Ltd	18 500
A. Deme and Co Ltd	10 868
R.L. Manufacturing (Liverpool) Ltd	7 469
Baracuta (Clothiers) Ltd	88 090
Aldon Sportswear Ltd	18 578
Trutex Ltd	34 090
Andrew Baron Ltd	58 453
Winsford Textiles Ltd	55 057
Lawtex Ltd	17 500
V.G. Garments Ltd	29 046
Alexander Milnes Ltd	7 975
Yorkshire and Humberside	
Phillip Collier Ltd	11 829
Alexander Rose Ltd	7 036
Alexander Rose Ltd	9 913
Carl Stuart Ltd	27 218
Zimmerman Bros Ltd	79 776
J. Boyd and Son (Clothiers) Ltd	10 097
Eastern	
Lee Cooper Ltd	9 000
Frederick Moffat and Co (London) Ltd	5 835
Lee Cooper Ltd	23 000
Hamlet Shirt Co Ltd	9 634
Johnson and Co (Mantles) Ltd	20 903
East Midlands	
Courtaulds Knitwear Ltd (Meridian Group)	5 334
Courtaulds Knitwear Ltd (Meridian Group)	14 247
J.K. Garments Ltd	42 449
Courtaulds Knitwear Ltd (Meridian Group)	10 711
Halle Models Ltd	20 846
J. B. Armstrong and Co Ltd	10 750
Unwin Sportswear Ltd	5 425
J. B. Armstrong and Co Ltd	37 477
Corah Ltd	30 399
Burnham Manufacturing Co (Nottingham) Ltd	6 452
James Smith and Co (Derby) Ltd	19 966
T. W. Kempton Ltd	61 333
T. W. Kempton Ltd	40 330
West Midlands	
William Broster and Co	6 404
Halle Models Ltd	22 303
Westcot Ltd	45 959
London and South-east	
Frame Clothing Ltd	91 050
Broadway Sportswear Ltd	12 675
R. and J. Pullman Ltd	17 338
G. Georgiou T/A Sisters Fashions	20 449
Angelantony Ltd	6 425
Scotland	
Easyadam (London) Ltd	39 859
Jeltek Ltd	76 619
Baird Textile Holdings Ltd	95 770
Baird Textile Holdings Ltd	33 300
Manclark and Son Ltd	9 360
Moore Taggart and Co Ltd	5 574
Marshall Manfg Co Ltd	15 476
Northern	
Northern Clothing (Shildon) Ltd	14 810
South-west	
Unity Corset Factories Ltd	16 468
Southcombe Bros Ltd	5 798
Wales	
Frank Theak and Roskilly Ltd	10 388
Hodges Menswear Ltd	12 738
Practical Uniform Co Ltd	15 550
Northern Ireland	
Welsone Ltd	16 387
G. Kinnaird and Co Ltd	53 611
Lincroft Kilgour Group Ltd	11 023
Covering more than one area	
Horne Bros Ltd	186 089
Horne Bros Ltd	49 765
Corah Ltd	30 528
Corah Ltd	9 117
Jaeger Tailoring Ltd	446 206
Fiona Rose Ltd	5 981
Richard Roberts Holdings Ltd	436 368
S. and L. Deyong (Mfs) Ltd	69 130
J. Crompton Sons and Webb Ltd	17 500

Electronic components industry scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
London and South-east	
EMI Industrial Electronics Ltd	166 000
Eastern	
Colvern Ltd	48 000
BOC Ltd	433 000
Power Development Ltd	35 000
South-west	
Plessey Semiconductors Ltd	940 000
North-west	
Ferranti Ltd	183 000
Ferranti Ltd	120 000

Energy Conservation Scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
West Midlands	
Rubery Owen Mechanical Equipment Ltd	10 440

Ferrous foundry scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
West Midlands	
John Maddock and Co Ltd	62 900
Bradley and Foster	345 700
Wellman Alloys Ltd	70 850
Eclipse Foundry and Engineering Ltd	52 825
East Midlands	
Newell Dunford Engineering Ltd	79 910
North-west	
Rochdale Brittania Foundry (1965) Ltd	79 600
Ouzledale Foundry Co Ltd	88 045
Yorkshire and Humberside	
Charlton Ironworks Ltd	19 375
John King and Co (Leeds) Ltd	43 500
Vickers Ltd	40 525
Northern	
Head Wrightson (Steelcast) Ltd	1 060 950
C. A. Parsons and Co Ltd	85 750
John Vickers and Sons Ltd	9 310
Victor Products (Wallsend) Ltd	38 760
London and South-east	
Lennox Foundry Co Ltd	16 125
Eastern	
George Fischer Castings Ltd	539 750
Wales	
John Williams of Cardiff Ltd	428 000
Scotland	
Merchiston Foundry Ltd	20 055
Neptune Glenfield Ltd	658 500

Footwear industry scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
East Midlands	
CWS Footwear Group Headquarters	8 787
George H. Bull Ltd	8 325
Greenlees Lennards Ltd	5 610
Sanders and Sanders Ltd	15 330
Frank Wright and Co (Holdings) Ltd	71 454
Eastern	
Bally's Shoe factories (Norwich) Ltd	15 488
South-east	
Finn Shoes Ltd	5 886

Instrumentation and automation industry scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
Eastern	
Datron Electronics Ltd	73 063
Rank Cintel	29 950
London and South-east	
Rank Research Laboratories Ltd	5 638
Covering more than one area	
V. G. Instruments Ltd	360 000

Machine tool industry scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
Scotland	
Main Tool Co Ltd	52 416
Wickman Lang Ltd	125 802
Giddings and Lewis Fraser	75 200
Yorkshire and Humberside	
Landis Lund Ltd	199 120
Edward Pryor and Son Ltd	17 940
Philson Engineering Ltd	9 224
Boxford Machine Tools Ltd	207 935
T. S. Harrison and Sons Ltd	698 360
J. Parkinson and Son (Shipley) Ltd	229 096
R. J. H. Tool and Equipment Co Ltd	12 400
North-west	
Sir James Farmer Norton Co Ltd	48 933
J. Fisher and Co (Cleveleys) Ltd	17 620
Teledyne Landis Machine Ltd	9 025
Hyde Industrial Holdings Ltd	64 981
East Midlands	
Hermitage Engineering Co Ltd	64 450
A. A. Jones and Shipman Ltd	1 197 640
Preconomy Co Ltd	15 885
P. S. Marsden (Precision Engineers) Ltd	19 777
G. T. Tools Ltd	47 740
West Midlands	
Aluminium Matrix Ltd	20 292
Matrix Machine Tools Ltd	757 675
Shrewsbury Tool and Die Co Ltd	222 000
Caven Engineering (Penkridge) Ltd	16 378
British Federal Welder and Machine Co Ltd	127 977
Precision Engineering (Worcester) Ltd	7 000
Precision Gear Machine and Tools Ltd	42 847
WYKO Equipments Ltd	110 995
WYKO Transmissions Ltd	11 620
Wickman Scrivener Ltd	81 917
Arthur Webb (Engineers) Ltd	39 019
Alfred Herbert Ltd	4 202 224
Eastern	
Newall Engineering Co Ltd	695 121
Saunderson and Costin Ltd	13 855
Linderfort Ltd	32 000
Balding Engineering Ltd	60 250
NAB Precision Tooling Ltd	52 500
London and South-east	
Middlesex Machine Tool Co Ltd	225 975
Spinnaker Precision Tools Ltd	6 400
E F Cole and Sons (Engineers) Ltd	31 034
Leytool Ltd	26 838
Skeltools Ltd	40 900
R. L. Smith (Precision Engineering) Co Ltd	28 170
Electro-Mag Neil Ltd	17 200
Precision Grinding Ltd	78 650

Selective investment scheme

The selective investment scheme was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in December 1976. The scheme is designed to promote investment projects of £500,000 or more which will, through improved performance, yield significant benefits to the UK economy but which will not proceed on the basis proposed in the absence of assistance. The scheme operates on a selective basis and is directed towards manufacturing industry. Assistance is negotiated individually as the minimum necessary to bring about the traditional benefits associated with the project.

The table shows offers made since the announcement of the scheme against which a first payment was made to the company concerned in the period 1 January to 31 March 1979.
Inquiries: 01-212 4229.

Area and company	Product/activity	Type of assistance [1]	Amount of assistance committed (£)
Eastern			
Robert Brett and Sons Ltd	Extracting and processing minerals	IRG	100 000
Electrolux Ltd	Electric motors	IRG	50 000
London and South-east			
Chloride Automotive Batteries Ltd	Batteries	IRG	120 000
Telcon Plastics	Plastics	IRG	130 000
Northern			
British Chrome and Chemicals Ltd	Chrome chemicals	IRG	2 000 000
South-est			
Hamworthy Engineering Ltd	Gearboxes and axles	IRG	400 000

[1] Interest relief grant.

Non-ferrous foundry industry scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
Scotland	
Dens Metals (Dundee) Ltd	29 020
Northern	
T. B. Bilton and Sons Ltd	11 910
Vicror Products (Wallsend) Ltd	99 700
Yorkshire and Humberside	
Bestobell Valves Ltd	107 090
West Midlands	
A. Fryer and Sons Ltd	17 395
A. Fryer and Sons Ltd	114 455
Birmal Castings Ltd	75 000
Birmal Castings Ltd	74 000
Birmal Castings Ltd	92 000
Birmal Castings Ltd	106,000
Perry Barr Metal Co Ltd	310 872
Wellman Alloys	142 365
East Midlands	
Midland Light Pattern Co Ltd	39 865
South-west	
Autonumis Ltd	21 655
Howmet Turbine Components Corporation	271 075
Price and Tarling	119 580
J. W. Singer and Sons Ltd	140 100
Teignbridge Engineering Ltd	41 930
London and South-east	
Emco Wheaton UK Ltd	39 620
Stone Manganese Marine Ltd	60 625
Stone Manganese Marine Ltd	61 425
Eastern	
Crane Ltd	500 000
Kemlous Diecasting Products Ltd	35 000

Paper and board industry scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
North-west	
T.P.T. Ltd	201 250
New Waterside Paper Mill Ltd	29 927
Sterling Stubbins Ltd	647 648
Sterling Stubbins Ltd	271 324
Yorkshire and Humberside	
John Roberts and Sons (Langcliffe) Ltd	8 017
B. S. and W. Whiteley Ltd	26 118
South-west	
E. A. Chamberlain Ltd	12 300

Poultrymeat processing industry scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
Yorkshire and Humberside	
Grange Poultry Products Ltd	36 993
Twydale Turkeys	51 056
North	
W. and J. B. Eastwood Ltd (Stokesley)	48 738
North-west	
Kew House Farm	151 074
East Midlands	
E. and R. Turner (Marketing) Ltd	108 600
W. and J. B. Eastwood Ltd (Gainsborough)	78 098
Eastern	
Cherryridge Turkeys	10 150
G. W. Padley (Diss)	364 430
J. Rannoch Ltd	79 616
St. Ives Food Products Ltd	195 680
W. and J. B. Eastwood Ltd (Attleborough)	52 795
London and South-east	
Arnewood Turkeys	32 326
Stonegate Farmers Ltd	57 542
South-west	
E. and B. Freeman (Newent) Ltd	50 400
Quantock Poultry Packers Ltd	20 925
Wales	
W. and J. B. Eastwood Ltd (Pembrey)	81 636

Printing machinery industry scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
North-west	
Linotype and Machinery Ltd	72 000
Scotland	
David Carlaw Engineers Ltd	27 908
East Midlands	
Timsons Ltd	58 030
South-west	
Strachan Henshaw	75 640
Beasley French and Co	105 023
Eberlin Patents Ltd	55 553
Yorkshire and Humberside	
Partoria Industries	21 320
Frank Horsell Ltd	119 000
Vickers Leeds	888 816
Howson Algraphy	2 398 168
Eastern	
Howson Algraphy	168 052
Baker Perkins	1 130 130
London and South-east	
Crosfield Electronics	1 711 162

Redmeat slaughterhouse industry scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
Yorkshire and Humberside	
Todwick Pork and Bacon Co Ltd	28 050
West Midlands	
Robirch Ltd	91 291
Dawkins of Congerstone	15 720
East Midlands	
Lea and Baxter Ltd	173 292
Midland Meat Packers	250 000
Eastern	
Swift and Co Ltd (Beccles)	51 240
Farmers Pork Distributors	45 591
London and South-east	
F.M.C. (Meat) Ltd	154 453
Scot Bowyers Ltd	52 128
Swift and Co Ltd (Petersfield)	19 320
West Sussex Abattoir	24 199
South-west	
Thomas Borthwick (UK) Ltd	48 419
Scotland	
William Donald and Son Ltd	79 500
Wales	
Oriel Jones and Son	12 418

Textile machinery industry scheme

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
North-west	
Daniel Foxwell	15 554
T. W. Riley (Rochdale) Ltd	14 043
Trumeter Co Ltd	15 740
East Midlands	
Camber International	141 890
Bentley Textile Machinery	1 363 651
Yorkshire and Humberside	
Wilson and Longbottom	93 816
Haigh Chadwick	26 372
Platt Longclose	301 140

Wool textile scheme: second stage

Area and company	Amount of assistance committed (£)
Yorkshire and Humberside	
R. Beanland and Co Ltd	219 407
Celairic Ltd	50 785
Taylor and Littlewood Ltd	28 658
Foulds and Ridings Ltd	54 943
Parkland Textile (Holdings) Ltd	243 020
H. and M. Textiles Ltd	21 563
Scotland	
Strathmore Woollen Co Ltd	40 987
North-west	
P. and S. Textiles Ltd	86 114

Accelerated projects scheme

Announced in the chancellor's budget speech in April 1975, the accelerated projects scheme was a selective scheme to promote counter-cyclical investment and modernisation which would not otherwise have taken place due to the adverse economic climate. The main criteria were that projects should be a net addition to the firm's capital investment programme; that they would be deferred but for government assistance; that they should be commercially sound; and that they should lead to an improvement in the balance of payments.

The table shows offers made since 1 September 1975 against which a first payment was made to the company concerned in the period 1 January to 31 March 1979.

Inquiries: 01-212 4229.

Area and company	Product/activity	Type of assistance [1]	Amount of assistance committed (£)
London and South-east			
H. R. Electric Motors Ltd	Electric motors	IRG	9 000

[1] Interest relief grant.

Non-stop test for new excavator

The prototype of this new JCB 805B crawler excavator was hand built . . . then tested non-stop for ten months. Of unusual construction, it has beam and dippers of trapezoidal section that weigh 30 per cent less than conventional types yet are equally as strong. This gives better lift, better slew speed, better stability and operating weight. The JCB 805B can operate for up to 35 hours on one refuelling. The fuel tank is positioned close to the slew centre for better stability and therefore is not affected by changing weight as it empties. The hydraulic fluid tank fitted at the rear eliminates the need for a counterweight. This minimises tailswing and permits the excavator to work in congested areas.

Wholesale price indices in June

Output prices

The price index for the home sales of manufactured products increased by 1¾ per cent between May and June to 170.6 (1975 = 100).

The index for manufactured products other than food, drink and tobacco also rose by 1¾ per cent between May and June to 170.0. Higher prices for petroleum products accounted for almost one half of the increase. The index rose 5 per cent over the latest three months.

Among the individual sector indices the largest monthly increase was again in vehicles (2 per cent) whilst at the opposite end the steel sector showed virtually no change between May and June. The 2 per cent increase in the index for the vehicles industry mainly reflects the residual effect of the May price rises for motor cars and commercial vehicles. The full effect of these higher prices is shown in the 4¾ per cent increase in this index in the latest three months.

Higher prices for common and facing bricks made the most significant contributions to the 1½ per cent increase in the index for the bricks, cement, etc industries.

The 1¼ per cent increase in the index for the chemicals and allied industries was spread fairly evenly over a number of sectors although in the fertiliser sector prices fell between May and June. The order V index rose by 6½ per cent over the latest three months.

Higher prices for pottery tiles made the most significant contribution to the 1¼ per cent increase in the index for the pottery and glass industries.

Slightly more than half of the 1¼ per cent increase in the index for the timber industries was accounted for by higher prices for timber structures and structural components.

Almost all of the 1 per cent increase in the index for the instrument engineering industries was accounted for by higher prices for scientific and industrial instruments. This index shows the lowest (2 per cent) increase over the three months March to June.

Higher prices for cartons made the most significant contribution to the 1 per cent increase in the index for the paper industries. This index shows one of the highest (5½ per cent) increases in the latest three months.

Slightly more than half of the 1 per cent increase in the index for the textile industries was accounted for by higher prices for carpets and rugs.

The remaining main sectors – metal manufacture (inc steel), mechanical and electrical engineering, metal goods, clothing and footwear – all showed monthly increases below 1 per cent with three-monthly increases mainly between 2 per cent and 3 per cent.

Higher prices for milk accounted for just

Table 1 Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased 1975 = 100

1968 SIC Orders or MLH numbers		1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr	1978 4th qtr	1979 1st qtr	1979 2nd qtr p	1978 Jun	1978 Nov	1978 Dec	1979 Jan	1979 Feb	1979 Mar	1979 Apr	1979 May p	1979 Jun p
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	146.3	144.9	147.1	152.2	160.5	147.0	147.3	148.3	150.8	152.2	153.5	158.4	161.1	162.1
	Materials [1]	145.5	143.8	146.2	151.7	159.9	146.3	146.5	147.5	150.3	151.8	152.9	157.7	160.4	161.5
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	152.9	152.8	153.0	154.1	164.2	152.9	153.0	153.1	153.1	153.0	156.2	162.2	164.9	165.4
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	141.5	139.2	140.9	146.6	157.4	142.1	141.5	141.3	144.6	146.9	148.4	155.3	158.4	158.6
	Materials [1]	139.3	136.6	138.6	145.1	156.1	140.0	139.3	139.1	142.9	145.7	146.8	153.9	157.1	157.2
Order III	Materials and fuel purchased by the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	155.2	156.4	159.1	163.0	167.4	156.6	158.6	161.2	162.6	162.6	163.7	165.1	167.2	169.8
	Materials and fuels purchased by selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	157.0	157.2	160.8	164.2	168.1	158.0	160.3	163.1	164.4	163.7	164.6	165.8	167.6	171.0
	Materials	157.0	157.3	161.0	164.5	168.0	158.1	160.5	163.4	164.7	163.9	164.8	165.7	167.5	170.7
	Fuel [2]	155.9	155.9	156.0	158.4	171.5	155.9	156.0	156.1	156.1	158.4	160.7	166.2	170.6	177.6
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	156.2	157.5	161.1	164.0	168.0	157.4	160.6	163.4	164.5	163.5	164.1	165.4	167.2	171.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	153.4	153.2	155.3	161.3	172.0	153.6	155.1	155.7	157.8	162.0	164.0	167.2	171.8	176.9
311 and 312	Steel industries	145.7	146.7	148.8	153.3 p	160.3	146.2	148.7	149.4	150.7	152.4	156.7 p	158.5 p	160.4	162.0
321 to 323	Non-ferrous metals industry	142.3	146.7	155.6	171.4	178.4	144.1	155.2	156.6	161.5	173.7	179.1	179.4	178.0	177.8
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	152.5	155.8	159.3	162.9	168.6	153.3	159.5	160.0	161.1	163.3	164.4	167.6	168.7	169.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	148.3	151.2	155.2	163.5	171.3	149.5	154.9	156.2	159.2	164.0	167.3	170.7	171.2	172.1
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering industries	148.4	151.3	154.5	158.7	163.8	149.4	154.6	155.3	157.3	158.8	160.0	162.4	163.9	165.2
Order XII	Metal goods industries	152.6	155.5	159.1	163.9	170.4	153.5	159.2	159.7	161.3	164.3	166.0	168.7	170.9	171.7
Order XIII	Textile industries	145.4	146.1	149.6	154.3	162.2	146.0	149.5	150.9	152.1	154.2	156.6	160.4	162.5	163.6
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	142.3	144.9	148.4	154.0	161.2	142.8	148.0	149.4	152.4	153.0	156.5	159.2	161.5	162.8
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement etc, industries	152.9	154.5	157.2	163.1	173.3	153.6	157.4	158.0	160.3	163.0	166.0	169.9	173.8	176.1
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	158.6	160.2	163.3	167.2	177.4	159.2	163.2	163.7	165.2	167.4	168.9	173.8	177.4	181.0
Order XVII	Timber industries	147.0	150.7	153.4	159.0	167.4	148.1	153.4	154.2	156.3	158.6	162.2	165.8	167.5	168.8
481 to 484	Paper industries	120.6	120.2	124.8	129.6	135.4	120.7	125.6	125.0	128.8	129.6	130.3	134.4	135.9	135.8
Order XX	Construction materials	156.6	159.7	162.9	168.7	177.2	157.7	163.0	163.8	166.4	168.4	171.3	174.2	177.4	180.1
Part of Order XX	House building materials	156.2	159.8	163.0	168.6	177.0	157.7	163.0	164.1	166.4	168.4	170.9	173.9	177.1	179.9

[1] Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising. [2] Includes petroleum products. p Provisional.

Table 1a Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased by selected sectors of industry 1975 = 100

1968 SIC		1978 2nd qtr	1978 3rd qtr	1978 4th qtr	1979 1st qtr	1979 2nd qtr p	1978 Jun	1978 Nov	1978 Dec	1979 Jan	1979 Feb	1979 Mar	1979 Apr	1979 May p	1979 Jun p
361	Electrical machinery industry	149.4	152.5	155.6	161.8	167.8	150.3	155.6	156.6	159.4	162.0	164.0	166.9 p	167.9	168.7
362	Insulated wires and cables industry	142.8	145.3	149.7	164.2	175.3	145.1	149.0	151.6	156.2	164.9	171.5	176.1	174.7	175.0
364	Radio and electronic components industry	148.5	151.5	155.3	161.4	169.7	149.3	155.3	155.8	158.5	161.8	164.0	167.6	170.0	171.5
368	Domestic appliances industry	152.1	155.4	158.6	162.8	169.2	152.7	158.7	159.2	160.9	162.9	164.5	167.5	169.3	170.9
369	Electrical goods industries n.e.s.	149.7	153.0	157.3	163.7	171.4	150.7	157.3	158.1	160.7	164.0	166.4	169.8	171.5	173.0
381	Motor vehicle industry	152.6	156.1	159.1	163.1	168.8	153.6	159.3	159.7	161.0	163.5	164.8	167.7	168.7	170.0
411	Man-made fibres industry	137.1	137.4	140.8	146.5	159.1	137.2	140.8	141.1	144.2	146.1	149.1	157.5	159.2	160.6
414	Woollen and worsted industry	150.5	154.3	158.0	165.9	163.8	154.7	157.9	163.2	163.7	166.3	167.6	166.6	165.0	159.9
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs industry	143.7	146.5	149.6	153.3	160.2	144.8	149.6	150.3	151.8	153.0	155.0	158.0	160.5	162.1
450	Footwear industry	139.3	142.2	148.9	158.2	168.8	139.8	148.2	150.9	155.3	156.2	163.2	165.8 p	169.1	171.5
481	Paper and board making industry	118.5	118.0	123.1	127.3	131.7	118.6	123.9	123.2	127.0	127.4	127.5	130.7	132.4	132.1

p Provisional.

over a half of the 2½ per cent increase between May and June in the index for the food manufacturing industries. This index increased by 4¾ per cent in the latest three months.

The change in the index for all manufactured products, measured over a 12-month period, rose from 10½ per cent for May to 11¾ per cent for June. The increase in the index over the latest six months rose from 6¾ per cent to 7¾ per cent.

Input prices

The price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry increased by ½ per cent between May and June to 162.1 (1975 = 100). The change in this index measured over a 12-month period was 10¼ per cent for June, compared with 9¾ per cent for May with the bulk of the increase being concentrated in the last six months.

The index for materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than the food, drink and tobacco industries, at 157.2, remained virtually unchanged between May and June. Further higher prices for crude oil which were only partly cushioned by sterling's appreciation against the dollar, made the largest positive contribution. However prices for materials other than crude oil fell by ¾ per cent; the most significant elements here were lower prices for hides and skins and copper and higher prices for lead.

Within the individual sectors of manufacturing industry the highest monthly increases were experienced by the chemical and allied industries (3 per cent) and the pottery and glass industries (2 per cent). Both of these sectors have had over a 7 per cent increase in input prices over the latest three months.

No change

At the opposite extreme no change in input prices over the latest month has been experienced by the non-ferrous metal and the paper industries. Over the latest three months however the latter has seen a 4¼ per cent increase whilst the former has had a ¾ per cent decrease in input prices.

Higher prices for fuel oil affected many of the indices for materials and fuel purchased by individual industry sectors, accounting for half of the 2 per cent increase in the index for the pottery and glass industries, nearly three quarters of the 1 per cent increase in the index for the steel industries and just under half of the ¾ per cent increase in the index for the textile industries. In addition it made the most significant contribution to the 1¼ per cent increase in the index for the bricks, cement etc industries and to the ¾ per cent increase in the index for ship-building and marine engineering industries.

Higher prices for milk for liquid consumption and for coffee were mainly responsible for the 2 per cent increase between May and June to 170.7 in the index for materials purchased by the food manufacturing industries.

Notes on wholesale price indices

1 Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry*, 27 April 1979.

2 The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are exluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

3 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by sectors of industry.

4 Indices for the latest two months are always provisional at all levels of aggregation because of the degree of imputation present for items for which the latest prices are not available. In the main the degree of imputation for earlier months has reduced sufficiently to allow the indices to be declared firm. Where imputation remains high however, provisional indices are published for periods longer than two months.

5 Even firm indices can contain some imputation and occasionally information is received which could produce a change in the value of an index which has already been published as firm. Only if the change is significant will it be made. Where such a change is made for an index which is no longer appearing in the table the revised index or indices are shown in a supplementary table immediately after the table in question.

6 The monthly indices relate to the average prices for the month. Where a price change occurs on any day other than the first of the month the full effect of the price change will only be reflected in the index for the following month.

7 Where extension of indices on base 1970 = 100 is required for contract purposes the multiplication factors and explanatory notes are shown in *Trade and Industry*, 15 December 1978.

Table 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1975 = 100

1968 SIC Orders or MLH numbers		1978			1979		1978			1979					
		2nd qtr	3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr p	Jun	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May p	Jun p
Orders III to XIX	Output of manufactured products	151.8	154.8	157.3	161.6	167.9	152.7	157.1	158.3	160.0	161.7	163.2	165.5	167.7	170.6
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	149.4	152.3	155.2	160.0	167.2	150.3	155.2	156.0	158.1	160.1	161.9	164.6	167.1	170.0
	Output of selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	160.1	163.7	165.7	169.8	175.0	161.4	164.9	167.6	168.9	170.0	170.5	172.1	174.2	178.6
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	162.1	165.3	167.7	171.3	175.7	63.0	166.7	169.6	170.7	171.4	171.9	173.2	173.5	180.3
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	142.8	144.2	146.7	152.1	162.5	143.0	146.9	147.5	149.9	151.9	154.5	160.5	162.6	164.5
Order VI	Metal manufacturing	152.7	156.6	160.4	166.2	173.7	153.8	160.5	161.5	163.1	166.2	169.3	172.7	173.8	174.6
311 and 312	Steel industries	152.8	156.6	158.7	160.8	165.4	153.1	158.9	159.3	159.7	160.9	161.8	165.1	165.5	165.6
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	151.0	154.8	158.4	163.4	168.3	152.2	158.1	159.8	162.3	163.4	164.5	166.7 p	168.3	169.9
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	150.7	154.4	158.2	163.6	168.3	151.2	157.8	159.7	162.5	163.7	164.6	167.4 p	168.4	169.0
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	147.2	149.4	152.7	158.6	161.4	147.5	152.1	154.3	157.1	159.2	159.4	160.6	161.0	162.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering	142.9	145.2	148.7	152.4 p	157.2	144.1	148.8	149.6	151.3	152.1	153.7 p	155.8 p	157.2	158.5
Order XI (excluding MLH 383)	Vehicles	160.0	165.5	168.6	174.0	179.2	161.7	168.3	170.9	173.4	174.1	174.6	175.7	179.1	182.7
Order XII	Metal goods industries n.e.s.	155.6	159.9	164.2	169.6	175.3	156.5	164.1	164.8	167.3	169.7	171.7	174.6	175.3	176.0
Order XIII	Textile industries	145.5	148.9	151.3	155.8	160.5	146.1	151.2	151.8	154.4	155.8	157.3	159.0	160.4	162.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	140.8	144.3	147.9	152.2	156.1	141.6	148.1	148.5	151.5	152.2	152.8	154.3	156.7	157.3
441 to 445 and 449	Made-up clothing	139.3	142.9	146.6	150.4	153.8	140.0	146.8	147.2	149.7	150.5	151.0	152.4	154.1	154.8
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement etc, industries	166.2	170.3	173.3	179.3	187.1	168.1	173.1	173.8	177.1	179.2	181.6	184.4	187.1	189.9
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	155.4	158.3	163.7	166.0	168.4	156.2	163.9	163.7	165.1	166.4	166.6	166.9	168.2	170.1
Order XVII	Timber industries	145.8	148.9	151.3	156.9	161.9	146.1	151.4	152.2	154.7	157.2	158.7	160.4	161.6	163.8
481 to 484	Paper industries	133.5	134.5	138.2	142.0	149.1	133.8	138.0	139.0	141.1	141.6	143.2	146.7	149.5	151.0

p Provisonal

Table 3 Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (home sales)

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1978 Jun	1979 Mar	Apr	May p	Jun p
II Mining and quarrying					
101 **Coal**	151.9	168.6	168.6	168.6	168.6
102 **Stone and slate quarrying and mining**	172.5	183.1	183.4	198.2	200.8
Stone quarrying and mining					
Limestone and dolomite	180.7	192.7	193.0	209.8	212.7
Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	167.1	176.6	177.0	191.0	194.8
Coated limestone roadstone	174.2	187.0	187.2	199.9	202.1
Granite	157.0	164.3	164.7	176.9	178.4
Granite and other chippings, aggregates and roadstone	152.1	159.6	160.3	177.0	179.0
Granite and other chippings	153.3	157.9	158.9	178.4	181.1
Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	160.1	167.4	167.6	176.9	178.0
Slate quarrying and mining					
Roofing slates	204.4	228.6	228.6	228.6	241.8
103 **Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction**	174.9	197.3	198.0	199.5	201.2
Sand and gravel (uncoated)	203.9	230.4	231.8	234.5	236.3
Sand and gravel (ex-pit or works)	205.0	232.0	234.3	236.7	238.5
Sand and gravel (delivered)	179.3	205.1	207.2	207.6	207.6
Clay, brick, earth, marl and shale					
China clay	141.4	159.1	159.1	159.1	160.6
109 **Other mining and quarrying**	173.3	191.4	191.1	194.7	195.7
109/3 **Salt**	189.5	215.3	214.7	214.7	215.1
III Food, drink and tobacco					
231 **Brewing and malting**	149.2	155.9	157.6	159.1	159.1
240 **Tobacco**	156.0	161.4	161.4	161.4	161.4
IV Coal and petroleum products					
261 **Coke ovens and manufactured fuel**					
Foundry coke	152.5	166.1	166.1	166.1	166.1
262 **Mineral oil refining**					
Motor spirit (including duty) [1]	130.9	135.6	140.4	143.2	157.5
Gas/diesel oil (including duty) [1]	166.0	176.3	183.7	188.6	203.7
Gas oil fuel (including duty) [1]	168.6	180.5	189.0	194.6	209.4
Derv (including duty) [1]	160.3	166.0	170.7	173.7	189.6
Medium fuel oil (950 seconds including duty) [1]	169.5	177.1	179.1	187.1	200.2
V Chemicals and allied industries					
271 **General chemicals**	144.8	160.8 p	174.7 p	177.0	179.4
271/1 **Inorganic chemicals**	153.7	162.5	166.8	168.8	171.0
Inorganic acids and oxygen compounds of non-metals	132.5	140.4	141.5	143.5	144.3
Metallic oxides, hydroxides, peroxides and other inorganic bases	154.8	164.5	170.0	174.0	180.2
Metallic salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids	154.9	163.9	172.1	173.4	174.0
Soda ash	170.3	177.5	188.9	188.9	191.5
Metallic salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids-other than soda ash	150.7	160.3	167.6	169.3	169.3
271/2 **Organic chemicals**	138.1	161.8 p	184.8 p	186.8	189.0
Hydrocarbons other than products of coal tar etc	127.4	168.6	207.6	208.6	210.6
Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons	154.0	167.9 r	183.7	184.5	186.7
Alcohols, phenols and pheno-alcohols	129.1	152.1	178.2	180.9	182.1
Nitrogen function compounds	139.2	151.4	155.2	159.9	161.9
271/3 **Other chemicals**					
Bleaching materials	176.3	194.2	205.5	206.1	206.8
Plasticisers, mixed or unmixed	130.7	147.3	164.8	171.7	175.5
272 **Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations**					
Pharamaceutical chemicals					
—central nervous system	171.4	179.2	181.1	182.8	184.7
Pharmaceutical preparations	152.6	162.1	162.6 p	165.7	167.3
Medical preparations					
—central nervous system	171.7	185.7	186.9	190.6	192.1
Anaesthetics	144.0	146.0	146.0	146.0	146.0
Analgesics	164.5	177.5	179.9	187.2	188.5
Psycho analeptics	177.3	182.3	182.3	182.3	184.0
—cardiovascular system	169.5	175.0	175.0	181.6	183.8
Plain hypotensives	170.7	171.2	171.2	171.2	173.5
—respiratory system	177.7	183.5	186.1	188.1	189.8
Cough and cold preparations	176.5	189.0	194.9	194.9	198.8
—alimentary tract and nutrition	138.3	155.4	156.4 p	159.0	160.5
—dermatologicals	151.5	154.6	154.6	154.6	156.0
—general anti-infectives					
Antibiotics	127.0	128.6	128.6	131.4	133.4
Penicillins	150.6	154.9	154.9	161.6	164.9
273 **Toilet preparations**	146.2	159.6 p	159.8 p	160.3	161.8
—specifically for men	145.0	157.7 p	158.6 p	158.8	159.2
After-shave, cologne and pre-shave lotions in alcoholic lotion form	161.0	176.4	178.4	178.4	178.3
—other than specifically for men	146.3	159.9 p	160.0 p	160.5	162.1
Hair preparations (excl. shampoos)					
Talc and dusting powders and bath preparations	151.2	170.8	170.8 p	172.7	175.0
Talc and dusting powders	150.3	166.3	167.3	167.3	168.7
Bath oils, cream and liquid essences	134.1	153.8	153.8 p	153.8	155.8
Make-up preparations	145.2	157.0	157.0	157.2	158.4
Lipsticks and lip glosses inc. lipsalve	144.0	154.3	154.3	154.3	155.8
Face powders	145.1	165.3	165.3	165.3	165.3
Liquid and cream facial make-up preparations	151.4	166.4	166.4	166.4	167.3
Eye shadow and mascara	150.6	162.0	162.0	162.0	163.2
Nail preparations	131.1	140.3	140.3	140.3	140.3
Creams and lotions	136.8	147.7	147.7	148.0	149.2
Facial beauty care preparations	136.0	143.3	143.3	143.6	144.1
Cleansing creams, cold creams, lotions and milks, moisturisers, nourishing and night creams	132.9	141.3	141.3	141.6	141.7
General creams and lotions					
Hand creams, lotions and gels	159.0	171.7	172.1	172.7	176.6
Deodorants, anti-perspirants and depilatories	134.1	141.9	141.9 p	141.9	143.5
Dental toothpaste and powder	145.7	154.9	155.1	155.4	156.5
Soapless shampoos	158.0	175.1	175.1 p	175.1	177.5
274 **Paint**	140.9	149.8	153.6 p	153.7	156.7
Air drying and stoving finishers, undercoats, primers, surfacers and sealers, varnishes and lacquers					
Building structural and preservative products	141.0	148.5	152.0 p	152.0	154.3
Emulsion paints	138.5	145.7	149.3 p	149.3	151.4
Filling and sealing compounds of all types	134.5	147.5	147.6	148.8	153.7
275 **Soap and detergents**	136.0	143.0	144.0	146.4	150.9
Fatty acids	153.6	149.8	153.3	152.0	150.3
Soap (excluding scouring preparations)	131.0	137.7	137.7	138.8	142.0
Toilet soap in tablet form	128.7	134.9	134.9	135.5	138.0
Finished synthetic detergents compounded materials primarily for washing purposes	133.0	142.2	143.3	146.4	153.6
276 **Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber**	141.3	154.3	167.2	171.5	172.7
276/1 **Synthetic resins and plastics materials**	141.0	154.3	169.1	174.0	175.0
Products of condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition	141.9	152.9	164.6	168.7	170.9
Products of polymerisation and copolymerisation	138.5	152.6	175.8	179.8	180.6
Acrylics	129.0	134.7	141.6	142.7	145.3
Polyethylene granules, compounds and powders	134.5	160.7	176.8	184.2	184.6
Styrene polymers and copolymers	134.3	148.9	180.1	187.9	190.2
Cellulosics and other plastics and modified natural resins	132.9	145.2	146.4	147.2	148.1
Intermediate forms between the resin and semi-fabricated stages	147.6	159.7	179.8	182.4	182.9
Semi-finished products	145.1	158.9	160.7	170.4	171.1
Polyvinyl chlorides	156.3	167.6	187.3	192.0	192.7
277 **Dyestuffs and pigments**	156.1	166.7 p	170.3 p	173.3	181.1
Pigments	154.7	167.6 p	172.2 p	173.4	181.4
White lead [2]	156.8	236.1	232.3	243.5	273.3
278 **Fertilisers**	135.8	145.6	145.6	145.6	142.7
279 **Other chemical industries**	144.0	156.4 p	158.0 p	159.5	162.3
Explosives fireworks etc	152.5	164.1	167.9	169.2	171.1
279/4 **Formulated pesticides**	144.3	153.4	155.3	155.9	156.8
Disinfectants	137.8	148.8	149.9	151.8	152.5
Pesticides	156.2	165.2	165.7	165.9	165.9
Insecticides (other than seed dressings)	158.5	166.9	166.9	166.9	166.9
Containing organophosphorous compounds	131.1	126.9	126.9	126.9	126.9
Preparations for plant control					
Herbicides	141.5	146.5	148.7	148.7	150.3
279/6 **Surgical bandages, etc**	143.4	155.0	156.0	159.3	164.4
Surgical and medicated dressings	146.7	160.1	161.0	164.8	174.4
Disposable sanitary goods					
Sanitary towels and tampons	140.4	150.4	151.4	154.3	155.4
279/7 **Photographic chemical materials**	144.3	152.4	151.7	153.0	156.3
VI Metal manufacture					
311/2 **Steel**	152.9	159.9	163.5	164.3	164.5
Non-alloy steels	151.9	158.8	161.8	162.4	162.5
Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs	160.7	165.0	178.6	180.4	180.4
Heavy rails, sleepers and fishplates, etc	148.6	160.1	160.1	160.1	160.1
Heavy rolled products, 80 mm and over	161.0	163.4	163.9	163.9	163.9
Angles, tees and other sections	156.6	160.2	160.7	160.7	160.7
Girders, beams, joists, columns	163.0	164.6	165.1	165.1	165.1
Rods and bars in coils	143.8	151.4	161.7	163.7	163.7
Steel strip (non-alloy)	147.0	158.1	159.6	161.6	161.6
Hot rolled strip (under 600 mm wide)	145.0	156.3	156.7	156.7	156.7
Plates in coils and cut lengths	132.1	137.7 r	138.2	138.2	138.2
Steel sheet (under 3 mm thick)	154.5	162.1	162.5	162.5	162.5
Uncoated steel sheet	158.7	167.6	168.1	168.1	168.1
Uncoated steel sheet hot rolled	140.4	152.0	152.4	152.4	152.4
Uncoated steel sheet cold reduced	160.6	169.2	169.6	169.7	169.7
Electrical steel sheet	158.7	167.7	168.0	168.0	168.0
Galvanised steel sheet	143.5	147.7	148.0	148.1	148.1
Light sections	143.1	147.0	147.1	151.8	152.0
Tinplate and blackplate	163.4	172.7	172.7	172.7	172.7
Tinplate	163.6	172.8	172.8	172.8	172.8
Blackplate	155.2	162.4	162.4	162.4	162.4
Bright steel bars, non-alloy	159.7	168.6	181.4	184.1	184.1
Forgings (other than drop forgings)	171.4	177.9	182.1	182.7	184.9
Non-alloy steel castings	161.8	176.1	182.7	183.1	183.6
Stainless and heat resisting alloy steels	148.2	154.6	158.0	159.8	160.5
Sheets (under 3 mm thick)					
Stainless steel sheets	154.7	166.9	167.0	173.7	175.0
Stainless steel castings	153.7	166.9	174.5	174.5	174.6
Alloy steels other than stainless and heat resisting	163.0	171.0	180.3	181.8	183.0
Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs (excluding tube)	172.0	178.8	193.3	193.7	196.1
Bars and rods other than in coil (excluding bright bars)	157.6	162.9	172.8	173.1	173.9
Plates in coils and cut lengths	124.6	138.4	138.6	138.6	138.6
Alloy steel castings	155.6	170.7	176.2	176.5	176.8

Table 3 **Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (home sales)** *continued*

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1978 Jun	1979 Mar	Apr	May p	June p
Structural steel	146.4	150.6	151.5	152.1	152.2
Steel for reinforcement (cut, bent, and delivered)	151.8	167.4	171.6	171.6	171.6
Light re-rolled bars and sections	145.2	152.4	156.7	158.4	158.4
All types of steel forgings (other than drop forgings)	173.8	178.3	186.8	188.5	189.0
312 **Steel tubes**	158.2	165.1	167.9	169.7	169.7
Fittings for steel tubes	147.6	155.0	155.4	155.4	155.4
Steel tubes (other than electric conduit tubes)	161.0	171.9	173.4	174.2	174.2
313 **Iron castings and pig iron**	151.4	170.4 p	172.5 p	174.6	175.1
313/3 313/4 **Iron castings**	152.1	170.9 p	173.1 p	175.6	176.2
313/3 **Engineering castings**	149.6	166.1 p	167.7 p	169.0	170.0
Vehicle iron castings	146.4	165.1 p	168.0 p	168.0	168.0
Industrial and marine iron castings	152.2	167.0 p	167.5 p	169.8	171.5
Heavy engineering	150.9	168.0	168.0	168.0	170.3
Light engineering and hydraulic	152.0	166.1 p	166.4 p	167.0	167.2
313/4 **Other iron castings**					
Building and domestic goods	156.8	186.1	190.8	190.8	190.8
Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	152.0	166.5	167.4	184.1	184.1
321 **Aluminium and aluminium alloys**					
Semi-manufactures (excluding castings and forgings)					
Aluminium plate, sheet, strip, circles and blanks	179.7	184.0	183.0	182.2	182.2
Aluminium extrusions and tubes (bars, rods, sections, etc)	174.7	183.4	184.4	185.5	185.5
Aluminium forgings	171.5	191.5	191.5	191.5	191.5
322 **Copper, brass and other copper alloys**					
Copper					
Copper tubes	145.5	195.2	198.5	197.5	197.5
Copper sheet and strip	140.0	180.9	181.0	172.4	169.1
Brass and other copper alloys					
—unwrought	131.9	162.2	166.0	165.1	165.1
—semi-manufactures	131.1	162.6	166.1	162.1	161.2
323 **Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals**					
Lead and lead alloys					
—semi-manufactures	160.6	266.6	267.0	274.8	285.3
Nickel [2]	125.5	125.7	144.6	178.2	173.4
Titanium	175.0	212.0	212.0	212.0	212.0

VII Mechanical engineering

331 **Agricultural machinery**	163.3	178.4	179.2	179.4	179.9
Soil preparation and cultivation machinery	160.4	173.7	174.2	174.2	174.2
Harvesting, threshing, feed processing etc, machinery	167.0	183.2	183.3	183.6	183.7
Pick-up balers	167.9	179.8	179.8	179.8	179.8
Grinding mills and meal mixers excluding combined mills and mixers)	160.9	175.6	176.1	176.1	179.4
Milking machinery					
Milking machines, including parts	170.4	184.3	186.1	186.1	191.8
Elevators and conveyors (excluding tractor mounted hydraulic loaders)	173.4	185.9	186.4	186.4	186.4
332 **Metal working machine tools**	156.5	170.4 p	172.4	173.9	177.6
332/1 **Metal cutting machine tools**	158.2	171.2 p	173.7 p	175.4	180.4
332/2 **Metal forming machine tools**	153.3	170.4	170.8	170.8	172.3
333 **Pumps, valves, compressors and fluid power equipment**	147.2	159.5	161.4 p	162.4	163.6
333/1 **Pumps**	151.2	161.1	164.5	166.0	166.6
Centrifugal pumps	151.3	160.0	162.6	163.9	164.7
Positive displacement pumps	152.7	164.4	171.5	173.6	173.7
Kerbside petrol and oil measuring pumps and parts	144.6	161.1	161.8	163.2	163.2
333/2 **Industrial valves**	139.7	151.8	154.4 p	154.1	155.7
Valves – ferrous metal	135.8	146.1	148.3 p	148.0	148.8
Iron valves	150.6	163.0	165.4	165.6	166.1
Steel valves	130.9	140.5	142.6 p	142.1	143.1
Valves – non-ferrous metal	150.9	168.0	171.8	171.6	175.4
333/3 **Air and gas compressors**	155.8	168.7	168.8	171.8	173.7
333/4 **Fluid power equipment**	149.0	163.3	163.9	165.0	166.2
Oil/hydraulic fluid power equipment	150.8	166.8	167.6	168.7	170.5
Pneumatic control fluid power equipment	145.7	157.0	157.0	158.3	158.3
334 **Industrial engines**	168.2	183.3	185.2	183.3	183.5
Diesel compression internal combustion engines	168.4	184.1	186.2	184.2	184.4
336 **Construction and earth-moving equipment**	168.0	179.5	182.5	183.4	185.0
Excavators, trenchers, ditchers and digging machinery including parts	178.5	189.7	193.4	196.7	196.7
Wheeled tractor shovels, crawler tractors, dumpers and other earth-moving equipment	165.6	178.8	180.0	180.0	182.4
Dumpers and dump trucks	152.2	164.1	166.8	166.8	171.8
Concrete mixing and placing machinery	157.6	169.4	169.4	169.4	173.7
Crushing, pulverising and screening plant, including parts	160.7	169.2	172.9	173.5	174.2
337 **Mechanical handling equipment**	152.5	165.2	168.5 p	169.3	169.6
337/2 **Cranes and transporters**	151.1	166.1	168.5	168.7	168.7
337/4 **Lifting and winding devices**	152.0	163.3	166.5	173.0	173.3
337/5 **Powered industrial trucks and tractors**	161.7	174.2	175.3	175.6	175.7
339/1 **Mining machinery**	145.8	156.7 p	161.2 p	162.9	163.3
339/3 **Refrigerating machinery**	162.5	175.9	177.8	177.8	178.3
339/5 **Scales and weighing machinery (excluding precision balances)**	154.1	169.1	169.4	169.4	170.3 e
339/6 **Portable power tools**	147.8	160.0	161.5	161.8	162.7
Portable power tools, non-electric – pneumatic					
—for civil engineering, mining and quarrying	156.7	172.8	172.8	173.9	176.4
—for general engineering	150.7	172.6	178.2	178.2	178.3
Portable power tools, electric	144.9	152.3	152.9	153.1	153.9
—power drills	151.5	157.1	157.4	157.4	158.2
339/7 **Food and drink processing machinery**	150.8	169.2	170.7	170.9	171.0
339/9 **Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery**	156.2	171.1 p	172.7 p	173.8	174.5

VIII Instrument engineering

352 **Clocks, watches and time recorders**	152.1	165.4 p	165.4 p	165.4	165.7
Clocks	156.5	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9
354 **Scientific and industrial instruments and systems**	144.9	156.1 p	157.7 p	158.2	160.1
354/2 **Other scientific and industrial instruments and systems (non-optical)**	143.8	156.8 p	158.8 p	159.5	160.3
Analytical instruments					
Spectrophotometers and absorbiometers	133.9	143.5 p	144.8 p	146.3	146.9
Electrical measuring, testing and controlling instruments and apparatus	143.6	150.3 p	153.6 p	153.9	154.3

IX Electrical engineering

365 **Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment**	128.4	134.5 p	134.9 p	135.0	135.8
365/1 **Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes**	142.2	161.4	161.6 p	161.6	161.6
Gramophone records	143.7	163.7	163.9 p	163.9	163.9
—33⅓ rpm	144.9	164.7	164.7 p	164.7	164.7
—45 rpm	138.6	159.1	160.3 p	160.3	160.3
Pre-recorded tapes (other than video)	134.8	150.3	150.3	150.3	150.3
365/2 **Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment, other than gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes**	124.1	126.2 p	126.8 p	126.8	127.8
Domestic television receivers	126.4	129.8 p	130.3 p	130.3	131.1
—monochrome	126.9	128.6	134.6 p	134.6	134.6
—colour	126.3	129.9 p	129.9 p	129.9	130.7
Stereo audio systems, incorporating turntable/amplifier	116.1	112.3 p	112.8 p	113.1	114.5
368 **Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use**	153.9	163.1	167.5 p	168.0	168.7
Domestic electric cooking apparatus	156.5	168.0	174.2	174.5	175.6
Domestic electric flat irons	148.2	165.5	165.5	165.5	165.5
Domestic electric heating apparatus	159.5	169.9	175.3	177.6	179.5
Domestic space heating apparatus	164.2	174.7	181.8	182.1	182.1
Electric water heaters	161.3	172.4	172.4	181.8	190.6
Vacuum cleaners	156.3	166.3	166.3	166.3	166.3
Domestic refrigerators and freezers	144.9	148.4	150.3	150.3	150.3
Miscellaneous domestic electric appliances (includes food and drink mixers, hair dryers and dry shavers)	153.5	161.3	170.7 p	170.9	170.9
369/4 **Electric lamp bulbs and tubes**	155.4	165.1	165.1	166.1	168.8
Fluorescent tubular lamps	155.4	167.3	167.3	168.4	170.8 e
Electric lamp bulbs, filament type					
—exceeding 28 volts	157.4	165.6	165.6	166.5	169.8 e

XI Vehicles

380 **Wheeled tractors, complete**	183.9	194.3	194.3	194.5	199.5
381 **Motor vehicles**	162.0	175.2	176.2	179.9	183.4
Passenger cars	164.6	178.1	178.3	182.7	186.2
Passenger cars [3]	164.6	178.1	178.3	182.7	191.4
Commercial and public service vehicles	166.2	178.5	179.7	184.6	191.1
Commercial vehicles	167.2	178.6	178.7	183.2	190.3
Commercial vehicles and chassis not exceeding 3.5 tons gvw	172.0	186.5	186.5	192.9	199.8
Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 3.5 tons but not exceeding 16 tons gvw	165.6	176.3	176.3	180.2	187.3
Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 16 tons gvw	163.4	171.3	171.7	174.3	181.6
Public service vehicles	164.1	178.0	181.3	187.2	192.5

XII Metal goods not elsewhere specified

390 **Engineers small tools and gauges**	166.3	187.6	191.9	192.3	192.8
Engineers cutting tools	166.2	186.9	191.4	191.5	192.3
Hard metal tipped tools	186.7	205.3	205.3	205.3	205.3
Diamond tipped tools and diamond dies	177.2	224.9	238.1	238.7	238.7
Saws					
Hacksaw blades	186.0	217.1	222.6	222.6	222.6
Milling cutters	149.6	165.7	165.7	165.7	167.6
Lathe and planer tools	176.4	220.1	230.1	231.2	231.2
Engineers gauges and measuring instruments	168.0	191.5	191.8	192.1	193.4
391 **Hand tools and implements**	160.4	177.3	177.5	178.3	178.4
Agricultural, horticultural and foresters hand tools	173.1	187.4	187.8	188.1	188.2
Hand saws and hand saw blades	181.6 r	207.2 r	207.2	209.8	211.1
Hand tools and implements excluding agricultural and foresters hand tools and saws and saw blades	156.9	175.5	175.6	175.7	175.8
Pliers, pincers and nippers, etc	182.1	204.4	206.2	206.2	206.2
Spanners and wrenches	160.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.7
Planes, hammers, cold chisels etc, screwdrivers, wood chisels and gouges	155.7	176.1	176.1	176.1	176.2
Measuring and marking out tools	146.1	155.7	155.7	164.1	164.1
392 **Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc**	157.1	171.4	172.3	172.3	172.8
Finished cutlery suitable for domestic or personal use	155.3	171.1	171.1	171.1	171.1
Scissors and tailors' shears (including pinking shears)	157.5	171.8	171.8	171.8	171.8

Table 3 Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (home sales) *continued*

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1978 Jun	1979 Mar	Apr	May p	June p
Finished spoons and forks of all kinds (incl. fisheaters, butter knives and ladles)					
of stainless steel	159.5	172.1	178.2	178.2	178.2
393 **Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets etc**	166.3	173.4	177.1	177.9	178.4
Precision standard bolts etc, of high tensile steel	150.1	152.7	153.1	153.6	154.2
394 **Wire and wire manufactures**	148.4	168.5	174.6	174.9	174.5
Iron and steel wire	149.9	166.6	173.6	175.0	175.2
Single drawn wire other than alloy and high carbon steel	148.7	160.9	172.2	173.8	174.0
Wire ropes (excluding insulated electric wire and cable)	144.5	158.0	159.2	161.2	161.2
Iron and steel woven wire, cloth gauze fabric etc, (excluding netting and fencing) of square or rectangular mesh	159.8 r	173.1	173.3	173.3	173.3
—stainless steel	150.7 r	162.6	162.6	162.6	162.6
—other than stainless steel	163.4 r	178.5	178.9	178.9	178.9
Other wire manufactures, ie grille netting, fencing reinforcement fabric etc	150.7	162.4	170.3	170.4	171.1
Wire of copper, brass and other copper alloys					
Woven wire cloth, gauze fabric, etc, of copper and brass, etc	151.0 r	174.4	174.9	175.7	175.7
Reinforcement fabrics	150.3	160.8	162.2	162.2	162.9
Chain link fencing	155.4	170.0	185.8	186.0	186.7
399 **Metal industries not elsewhere specified**	154.4	168.9 p	171.6 p	172.6	173.7
399/1 **Metal furniture**	148.4	159.0 p	163.0 p	163.7	165.4
Office metal furniture	155.1	168.1 p	179.9 p	181.4	181.5
Filing cabinets and other filing containers	156.2	172.2 p	185.8 p	185.8	185.8
399/2 **Metal windows and door frames**	165.3	180.9	186.1	188.5	189.1
399/6 **Domestic hollow ware**	155.5	174.3	174.4	174.4	174.8
Cookware	160.6	181.6	181.6	181.6	182.1
399/7 **Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow ware**	154.4	162.6	170.5	172.6	172.7
Steel drums	157.3	165.8	170.9	173.2	173.2
399/8 **Needles, pins, fishhooks and other metal smallwares**	171.5	187.8	189.0	191.0	191.3
399/9 **Domestic gas appliances**	161.9	172.0	172.1	172.6	174.4
Gas cookers	160.8	170.8	170.8	171.1	173.9
Gas fires and space heaters	164.5	174.3	174.8	176.2	176.2
Water heaters and other domestic gas apparatus (excl. refrigerators and meters)	161.9	172.7	172.7	172.7	173.1
399/12 **Miscellaneous metal goods**					
Sanitary ware and plumbing fixtures and fittings	157.5	181.5 r	182.2	182.8	185.1
Fire extinguishers (hand operated chemical type only)	140.7	152.4	153.3	153.3	156.6
Catering equipment	157.3	169.3	174.7	176.5	179.4
Plumbers brassware	153.8	184.1 r	185.0	185.4	186.5

XIII Textiles

411	**Man-made fibres production**	127.6	132.9	136.8	138.3	138.9
	Man-made fibres – continuous filament yarn	137.2	145.7	151.3	154.2	155.1 e
412	**Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems**					
	Single yarns spun on the cotton and flax systems	144.2	154.9	156.4	159.6	161.0
	Single yarns of man-made staple fibres spun on the cotton and flax systems	138.9	147.9	150.2	153.2	155.2
	Man-made continuous filament yarns, textured, bulked or crimped, – synthetic fibres	121.5	137.4	140.8	142.3	143.6
	Finished thread for sewing, embroidery, etc	166.8	181.1	181.1	181.1	181.4
	—of man-made fibres	140.0	151.2	151.2	151.2	152.1
413	**Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres**	137.2	145.3	149.3	151.7	152.5
	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	143.4	150.6	156.6	158.3	159.3
	Cloth wholly of man-made continuous filament yarn in the loomstate	132.4	140.8	149.5	153.2	153.8
	Woven linen	166.0	177.0	178.1	181.2	183.3
	Woven fabric of glass fibre	164.5	173.3	173.5	173.5	173.6
414	**Woollen and worsted products**	155.3	165.0	167.2	169.4	169.1
414/1	**Wool sorting, cleaning, etc and combing and top making**					
	Wool tops [2]	164.6	175.8	172.7	169.4	168.9 e
414/2	**Yarns spun on the worsted and semi-worsted systems**	149.7	160.3 r	160.8	162.9	162.5
	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	154.6	162.7	163.7	164.1	164.4
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	137.2	144.0 r	144.1	147.8	147.9
414/3	**Woven worsted fabrics**	148.6	152.5	155.7	157.7	158.2
414/4	**Wool rag [2]**	157.9	166.9	174.1	178.2	188.1
414/5	**Woollen spinning and weaving**					
	Woven woollen fabrics (other than blankets)	161.6	170.1	174.8	178.2	178.4
	Woven woollen fabrics (other than blankets) containing 50 per cent or more by weight of wool or fine animal hair	165.4	171.2	175.2	179.4	179.6
415	**Spinning and weaving of jute and other yarns on the jute system**	139.3	144.9	157.9 p	159.4	160.2
	Spun yarns of jute and man-made fibres	143.9	158.3	163.7	164.2	164.8
	Woven cloths of jute and man-made fibres	131.9	139.4	145.2	146.8	146.8
	Woven cloths of polypropylene on the jute system	139.4	139.0	162.4	164.3	165.2
416	**Rope, twine and net**	124.6	129.2	136.8	137.1	138.6
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twine of textile materials (excl. agricultural twines)	123.4	131.0	137.7	138.0	139.3
417	**Hosiery and other knitted goods**					
	Socks and stockings	130.9	147.1	149.7	150.6	150.6
	Women's socks and stockings	122.6	139.9	143.7	143.9	143.9
419	**Carpets and rugs**	147.4	160.2	161.0	161.9	166.7
	Woven carpets and carpet type rugs —faced with yarn containing at least 50 per cent but less than 100 per cent by weight of wool	160.1	176.7	177.6	178.1	185.2
	Rugs including pile fabric, deep pile knitted	162.1	179.7	181.3	182.2	187.1
421	**Narrow fabrics**	149.7	167.6	167.7	167.7	168.7
	Petershams, galloons and ribbons	154.0	170.9	170.9	171.4	176.9
422	**Made-up textiles**					
422/1	**Household textiles and handkerchiefs**	141.1	149.9	150.2	153.9	156.9
	Hand and bath towels	151.9	157.7	157.7	163.0	178.7
429	**Other textile industries**	163.4	176.2	178.7	179.4	181.6
429/1	**Asbestos manufactures**	168.9	184.0	184.0	184.0	187.6
429/2	**Miscellaneous textile industries**					
	Mechanically bonded fibre-needled fabrics	161.1	170.0	180.9	184.0	184.0

XIV Leather goods and fur

431/1	**Leather**					
	Finished leather – for footwear	135.2	179.7	182.1 p	184.8 e	189.2 e
432	**Leather goods**	147.1	164.9	166.2	167.8	172.6

XV Clothing and footwear

441	**Weatherproof outerwear**	135.5	146.6	149.7	150.0	150.8
	Raincoats (excl. those of infants)					
	Raincoats other than of plastics material	132.5	142.1	144.0	144.5	144.8
	Weather protective industrial clothing of PVC coated materials	148.3	168.3	176.6	176.7	178.4
442	**Men's and boys' tailored outerwear**	134.2	147.9	149.0	149.4	149.4
	Men's and boys' suits	140.4	157.1	157.1	157.1	157.1
	Men's trousers (sold separately)	126.0	135.5	139.6	140.4	140.4
444	**Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc**	147.9	156.3	156.8 p	157.6	158.0
444/2	**Men's and boys' shirts, underwear and nightwear**	138.0	146.8	147.7 p	148.8	149.0
449	**Corsets, gloves and miscellaneous dress industries**	144.5	161.1	161.9	162.5	162.5
	Corsets	134.2	149.2	149.2	150.8	150.8
	Brassieres	153.1	175.7	175.7	175.7	175.7
449/3	**Umbrellas and walking sticks**	135.3	145.7	149.8	149.8	149.8
450	**Footwear**	147.0	159.1	161.4	165.9	166.1
	Outdoor footwear	147.8	159.8	162.3	167.4	167.7
	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	156.5	169.8	172.9	179.6	180.0
	Men's boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	156.0	169.1	175.3	177.5	178.3
	Women's boots and shoes – with uppers wholly or mainly of leather	160.1	175.2	176.3	183.2	183.2
	Slippers, houseshoes and ballet shoes					
	Women's slippers, houseshoes and ballet shoes	147.9	163.2	163.2	163.2	163.2

XVI Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc

461	**Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods**	164.1	173.3 p	177.7 p	179.8	184.7
461/1	**Refractory goods**	167.5	175.0 p	184.6 p	186.1	188.1
	Refractory bricks and shapes	168.9	176.0 p	179.1 p	180.5	182.4
	Firebricks and shapes	154.5	161.2 p	164.4 p	169.6	171.2 e
461/2	**Clay building bricks and other non-refractory goods**	160.7	170.9	171.8	174.4	181.7
	Common, facing and engineering bricks	160.7	170.2	171.2	173.9	182.0
	Common bricks	161.3	169.5	171.6	173.2	182.6
	—Non-fletton (ex-works)	161.8	176.6	180.5	183.4	184.9
	—Fletton (delivered)	160.7	160.7	160.7	160.7	179.9
	Facing bricks	162.1	171.5	171.7	174.6	182.9
	—Non-fletton (ex-works)	164.7	179.1	179.4	183.8	186.0
	—Fletton (delivered)	157.4	157.4	157.4	157.4	177.2
	Engineering bricks (ex-works)	149.9	166.2	166.8	173.3	174.6
	Engineering bricks (delivered)	162.1	171.2	171.2	171.2	171.2
	Clay roofing tiles – (ex-works)	157.9	173.7	173.7	174.4	174.4
	Unglazed floor quarry tiles – (ex-works)	158.5	176.3	176.3	176.3	176.3
462	**Pottery**	150.2	165.2	165.4	168.4	171.3
462/1	**Electric ware incl. insulators and insulator fittings wholly or mainly of ceramic material**	150.7	165.4	167.4	168.3	169.6
462/2	**Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles**	156.1	162.5	162.5	162.5	169.2
	Tiles, excl. pre-cast concrete tiles	145.2	145.2	145.2	145.2	157.1
	Vitreous china sanitary ware	170.3	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0
463	**Glass**	158.2	167.5	167.9	168.6	170.1
463/1	**Glass other than containers and vacuum ware**	156.7	166.7	167.4	168.7	169.8
	Flat glass	157.6	167.4	167.8	167.8	168.1
	Domestic and ornamental glassware	159.8	173.1	173.5	173.5	173.5
	—Hand gathered	154.3	167.8	169.1	169.1	169.1
	—Mechanically gathered	162.0	175.2	175.2	175.2	175.2
	Laboratory hygienic and pharmaceutical glassware and balls, tubing and rods	152.5	164.1	166.4	170.5	172.4
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	159.5	169.0	169.0	169.0	169.0

Table 3 Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (home sales) *continued*

1975 = 100

1968 SIC order or MLH and industry	1978 Jun	1979 Mar	Apr	May p	June p
463/2 **Glass containers and vacuum ware**					
Glass containers	159.9	168.4	168.4	168.4	170.4
non-tubular for all products excl. wines, spirits, beer and cider	161.0	171.3	171.3	171.3	173.1 e
464 **Cement**					
Calcareous cement (other than clinker) delivered in bulk	169.2	185.3	187.8 p	187.8	187.8
Cement in bags	170.0	189.7	192.2 p	192.2	192.2
469/1 **Abrasives**	163.1	175.7	177.0	180.9	181.4
Abrasive wheels (disc wheels, segment sharpening stones and other forms of bonded abrasives incl diamond)	164.2	176.9	177.4	183.4	183.4
Coated abrasives – abrasive paper and cloth	161.1	173.4	176.2	176.2	177.6
469/2 **Miscellaneous building materials and mineral products**	169.6	184.1	186.4 p	189.8	192.6
Plasterboards	142.8	148.1	161.1	161.6	163.9
Precast concrete goods	161.5	173.7	174.4 p	180.5	181.8
Concrete blocks, bricks, kerbs and edgings					
Flagstones	156.9	180.2 p	180.2 p	186.7	187.4
Kerbs and edgings	146.3	169.7 p	169.7 p	176.5	176.9
Precast concrete building blocks – delivered	162.8	184.7	184.8	188.9	194.1
Precast concrete pipes to BS556 – delivered	174.7	176.5	176.5p	177.7	177.7
Roofing tiles and fittings and concrete/terrazzo floor and wall tiles	152.4	162.5	166.9	167.1	167.2
Asbestos cement goods	195.4	228.6	230.6	230.6	230.6
Bituminous and flax felts	153.5	168.6	168.6	168.6	171.0
Insulating materials for thermal and acoustic purposes n.e.s.	158.6	174.0	174.2	174.2	174.8
Quicklime	184.2	200.4	203.4	203.4	203.4
Limestone dressed, polished, etc	178.3	200.2	200.6 p	211.2	214.2
Plaster (gypsum)	143.2	147.7	162.0	162.5	164.9
XVII Timber, furniture, etc					
471/1 **Timber, sawmilling etc**					
Homegrown sawn hardwood	166.1	187.6	187.9	188.9	192.2
Hardwood flooring blocks and mosaic flooring	142.1	147.1	147.6	147.6	162.4
471/2 **Builders' woodwork**	152.2	161.6	165.2	165.7	171.5
Door sets, leaves and frames and window frames	156.1	162.1	170.0	170.4	170.6
Door leaves	156.3	164.0	170.8	171.1	171.4
Window frames	155.9	159.9	169.3	169.4	169.6
Timber structures and structural components	148.5	161.2	161.4	161.7	176.1
472 **Furniture and upholstery**	143.4	158.4	159.1	159.2	159.8
Domestic upholstered furniture	137.9	153.6	153.6	153.6	154.4
Domestic wooden furniture	147.8	163.1	164.4	164.7	164.7
Bedroom furniture, excl. built-in	143.0	156.2	156.8	156.8	156.8
Kitchen furniture (excl. built-in)	149.9	172.1	172.9	174.8	175.3
—other than tables and seating	149.5	170.4	171.2	173.6	173.6
Dining/living room furniture, excluding built-in	150.1	164.7	165.6	165.6	165.6
Seating	146.1	162.0	162.0	162.0	162.0
Occasional furniture for dining/living room	143.2	160.2	160.2	160.2	160.2
473 **Bedding and soft furnishings**					
Fully finished mattresses	154.5	175.6	175.8	178.0	178.1
Bolsters and pillows (covered)	190.8	203.2	203.2	205.1	206.0
XVIII Paper, printing and publishing					
481 **Paper and board**	130.9	140.5	143.6	144.3	146.4
Printing and writing paper and all boards for printing (excl. newsprint)	129.5	143.0	145.5	146.3	151.0
Wrapping paper	120.5	127.6	135.7	137.1	137.4
All tissue stocks	128.3	130.8	133.6	134.0	134.0
Industrial and special purpose paper	127.5	136.8	138.9	138.9	140.1
Packaging boards	141.5	149.5	152.3	153.6	153.6
Industrial and special purpose boards	137.7	141.2	150.6	150.6	150.6
482 **Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials**	133.7	143.7	148.0	151.5	153.3
482/1 **Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases**	138.0	146.5	151.1	154.6	156.6
Cartons	152.3	160.7	161.9	165.7	170.6
Fibre-board packing cases	126.1	134.4	142.0	144.5	144.8
—Solid	132.7	143.2	143.3	149.4	153.3
—Corrugated	125.6	133.7	141.9	144.2	144.2
482/2 **Miscellaneous packaging products of paper and film**	124.2	137.3	141.0	144.5	145.8
Paper bags	102.4	113.4	122.4	122.6	123.4
Paper sacks	125.7	140.1	141.8	148.6	148.6
483 **Manufactured stationery**	144.6	155.5	158.9	162.1	163.6
Commercial envelopes	133.5	145.4	145.4	154.2	157.3
Business forms	140.6	150.5	156.7	159.4	159.6
Continuous stationery	130.0	141.3	147.4	148.5	148.7
Stationery and scholastic books and ruled paper	154.7	168.1	174.6	179.2	183.2
Loose leaf supplies	143.8	156.6	156.1	156.4	156.4
Filing supplies	136.9	150.0	152.0	154.6	154.6
484 **Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified**	136.3	145.2	147.1	150.2	150.4
484/2 **Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board**					
Toilet paper	142.0	148.7	152.8	152.8	152.8
Household and sanitary tissue products	137.9	147.9	149.1	151.1	151.2
Handkerchiefs and facial tissues	139.5	150.3	151.7	151.7	151.7
Kitchen rolls and towels	136.0	146.6	148.5	148.5	148.5
XIX Other manufacturing industries					
491 **Rubber manufactures**	151.7	165.7	168.2	168.7	169.0
491/1 **Tyres and tubes**	147.6	161.2	163.5	163.6	163.6
New tyre covers	147.5	161.2	164.0	164.0	164.0
—cross-ply, car and van	146.7	163.7	166.3	166.3	166.3
—radial ply, car and van	147.8	160.4	162.8	162.9	162.9
—commercial vehicles	147.8	161.5	164.3	164.3	164.3
tractors, earthmovers and land/road	146.1	159.7	164.2	164.2	164.2
491/2 **Other rubber goods**					
Belting (of rubber or plastics)	156.8	169.1	169.1	174.2	177.5
Conveyor and elevator belting	159.9	174.4	174.4	180.8	185.1
Belting other than conveyor and elevator belting					
Transmission belting	148.4	154.9	154.9	156.4	156.9
Miscellaneous rubber products					
Cellular products of rubber	141.5	156.1	160.6	161.2	161.9
492 **Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth etc**	135.5	144.0	144.7	150.9	155.7
493 **Brushes and brooms**	149.9	162.3	163.4	166.1	168.5
Decorating brushes and rollers	144.7	160.7	161.0	161.0	161.0
Toilet brushes	157.2	167.8	168.0	168.1	177.0
494 **Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment**	149.6	163.6	164.4	166.5	168.9
494/1 **Toys and games**	145.4	162.3	162.7	163.4	166.1
Dolls and soft toys	150.7	167.1	167.1	167.6	168.1
Mechanically self-propelled and die-cast metal toys	146.0	167.8	167.8	169.2	173.5
—mechanical (self-propelled) including train sets	140.9	157.0	157.0	157.6	165.1
—die-cast	146.9	169.6	169.6	171.3	175.4
Indoor table games	141.7	157.4	157.4	157.4	157.4
494/3 **Sports equipment**	164.3	171.4	171.6	177.9	180.2 e
495 **Miscellaneous stationers' goods**	141.3	147.3	147.6	147.7	151.2
495/1 **Pens and pencils**	149.7	158.3	159.1	159.5	163.1
Ballpoint pens	153.7	156.2	158.2	158.2	163.7
Fountain pens, stylos and markers	146.8	156.0	156.0	156.0	160.5
Fountain pens with stainless steel nibs	149.7	163.1	163.1	163.1	171.9
496 **Plastics products**					
Building materials of plastics	153.7	170.1	182.0	183.5	191.8
Pipes and fittings of plastics	158.2	177.4	192.1	193.2	205.1
Rainwater pipes and fittings of plastics	158.0	174.5	186.4	187.2	197.7
Packaging products and transit containers of plastics	144.6	159.0	166.9	170.5	174.0
Other plastics products					
Haberdashery of plastics (including slide and zip fasteners)	147.6	156.2	156.8	159.5	162.0
499/1 **Musical instruments**					
Pianos	155.5	163.5	163.5	163.5	163.5
Other indices					
312, 361/2, 362, 369/5 Part Electrical installation materials, domestic	145.3	161.2	163.1	169.2	174.4
338, 399/1, 399/3, 472 Part Office equipment and machinery (excluding computers and calculators)	146.7	154.9 p	156.7 p	156.4	158.1
399/1, 472 Part Office furniture	144.9	158.4 p	162.6 p	163.2	163.5
Special indices [4]					
Granite and limestone roadstone	166.0	176.3	176.7	190.9	193.6
Petroleum products	152.3	161.9	168.0	174.0	186.5
Steel sheets	155.9	164.3	164.6	165.1	165.2
Steel sheet piling	162.6	179.4	180.1	180.1	180.1
Finished stainless steels	142.0	142.1	143.9	144.8	145.2
Finished steels (other than sheets tinplate, tubes, forgings and castings)	147.6	154.1 r	157.9	159.0	159.1
Steel castings	158.6	172.9	179.4	179.7	180.1
Semi-finished steels for forgings (other than drop forgings)	168.2	175.4	189.0	190.2	191.1
Malleable iron castings	158.0	178.2	180.5	181.0	181.0
Wrought aluminium	174.9	183.0	186.6	187.9	191.5
Brass ingots	128.8	155.0	157.2	156.6	156.6
Industrial pumps	151.6	161.1	164.7	166.2	166.8
Primary and secondary batteries	162.5	182.9	187.9	190.3	194.0
Door sets, leaves and frames	156.2	164.0	170.7	171.2	171.5
Domestic furniture	144.7	160.1	161.0	161.2	161.4
Divan sets	147.2	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3

[1] Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons (motor spirit 1000 gallons) exclusive of rebate.

[2] Source of price information: trade publications.

[3] Inclusive of VAT and car tax.

[4] These indices are specially constructed outside the normal wholesale price index structure. Their continued publication is a temporary measure to enable extant VOP contracts to be completed.

p Provisional. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revision. r revised

Revision to table 3

1968 SIC		1978 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1979 Jan	Feb
271	General chemicals												155.3	157.1
271/2	Organic chemicals												153.6	156.6
	Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosalted derivatives of hydrocarbons												164.9	165.2
311/2	Plates in coils and cut lengths						136.3	137.7	137.7	137.7	137.7	137.7	137.7	137.7
391	Hand saws and hand saw blades					181.6	192.7	194.4	194.4	194.4	194.4	206.0	206.0	207.0
394	Iron and steel woven wire, cloth gauze fabric, etc (excluding netting and fencing), of square or rectangular mesh	152.7	159.0	159.0	159.8	159.8	160.0	160.0	160.0	160.1	160.1	160.1	160.1	
	—stainless steel	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	151.3	
	—other than stainless steel	153.8	163.2	163.2	164.4	164.4	164.5	164.5	164.5	164.5	164.6	164.6	164.6	
	Woven wire cloth, gauze fabric, etc, of copper and brass, etc	147.6	150.8	150.8	151.0	151.0	151.1	151.1	151.4	151.4	151.4	152.3	152.3	
399	Metal industries, not elsewhere specified													167.8
	Sanitary ware and plumbing fixtures and fittings													177.4
	Plumbers brassware													179.4
	SPECIAL INDICES													
	Finished steels (other than sheets, tinplate, tubes, forgings and castings)						150.5	152.2	152.2	152.5	152.6	152.6	153.1	153.1

Table 4 Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

1975 = 100

	1978 Jun	1979 Mar	Apr	May p	June p
Hides, skins and fur skins undressed					
Hides and skins, imported	252.0	465.1	469.8	454.4	377.7
Hides	242.1	461.5	465.2	453.9	380.1
Wet	244.8	464.7	471.4	461.6	384.0
Dry	202.5	413.6	373.6	339.9	322.5
Calf skins	381.3	512.3	530.1	460.2	345.3
Hides and skins, UK origin	233.6	492.6	447.0	454.5	422.1
Hides and skins, UK origin and imported	235.3	476.7	451.0	451.0	402.4
Oilseeds, oilnuts and oil kernels	155.4	158.5	154.3	155.8	158.5
Groundnuts, African, cif Europe [1]	181.0	148.4	149.5	143.8	129.2
Copra, Philippine, cif Europe [1]	215.9	290.1	299.2	306.8	294.7
Palm nuts and kernels, Nigerian, cif Europe [1]	210.4	261.7	265.9	281.5	272.3
Soya beans, US No. 2 grade, cif UK [1]	152.0	151.6	145.4	146.9	152.3
Linseed, Canadian No. 1, cif UK [1]	93.6	101.9	100.7	97.8	105.4
Animal oils and fats					
Herring oil [1]	171.6	143.9	142.4	144.7	141.6
Fixed vegetable oils and fats					
Cottonseed oil, washed [1]	115.4	135.3	133.2	132.3	128.7
Groundnut oil, London, spot price [1]	172.7	238.7	238.7	238.7	238.7
Olive oil, Spanish edible, max. 1% ffa [1]	113.0	119.8	119.9	119.9	116.4
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull [1]	85.2	104.6	99.2	93.6	96.0
Palm oil, crude, London, spot price [1]	193.7	176.4	173.2	168.2	167.8
Coconut oil, cif Europe [1]	199.7	271.2	287.3	297.2	286.0
Castor oil, Brazilian No. 1 grade [1]	184.5	155.0	148.1	146.9	155.8
Crude rubber					
Natural rubber smoked sheet [1]	184.4	191.8	196.2	199.6	207.8
Wood, lumber and cork					
Softwood (delivered to consumers)	146.5	163.2	165.9	167.4	168.3
Hardwood (ex yard or wharf)	168.3	190.8	191.7	191.9	192.6
Keruing	133.0	169.8	169.6	173.2	175.8
Ramin	160.8	222.2	222.2	218.8	218.6
Utile	201.5	215.0	215.0	217.4	217.4
Meranti	137.2	159.4	164.5	165.7	166.5 [e]
Wood and cork manufactures					
Plywood and blockboard (delivered to consumers)	148.6	165.3	171.3	172.2	173.2
Pulp and paper					
Woodpulp	92.2	101.6	104.6	105.4	102.7

	1978 Jun	1979 Mar	Apr	May p	June p
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof					
Paper and paperboard	127.4	135.1	136.5	137.5	141.0
Newsprint paper	147.4	159.9	159.9	159.9	166.4
Textile fibres					
Raw wool, greasy or fleece washed, imported	156.0	164.6	159.0	158.4	157.6
Merino	141.5	143.6	140.4	140.1	139.0
Crossbred	174.1	190.6	182.2	181.2	180.8
Raw wool, UK origin	197.5	213.2	207.4	202.1	197.2
Raw wool, UK origin and imported	164.3	174.3	168.7	167.1	165.5
Raw cotton [1]	165.4	157.0	150.6	155.2	153.2
Raw jute [1]	119.4	117.5	115.3	117.1	123.2
Crude fertilisers and crude minerals					
Natural phosphates	74.7	78.6	79.3	79.0	77.8
Asbestos, Canadian, fob Quebec [1]	146.7	141.1	141.5	141.6	136.2
Steatite talc [1]	143.8	143.8	166.7	166.7	166.7
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap					
Bauxite, min. 86% Al_2O_3 [1]	160.1	170.5	170.5	170.5	170.5
Manganese ore, 48-50% Mn grade max. 0.1%P, cif Europe [1]	116.9	105.6	103.7	104.4	102.2
Chrome ore [1]	120.8	109.1	107.1	107.9	105.5
Tungsten ore, min. 65%, cif Europe [1]	174.7	168.9	156.7	165.2	166.7
Titanium ore [1]	114.9	102.2	98.8	99.6	97.7
Non-ferrous metals					
Silver, refined and partly refined [1]	145.0	181.9	179.2	203.3	203.4
Copper, LME settlement price [1]	129.9	180.3	181.0	167.7	159.8
Nickel, free market price [1]	125.5	125.7	144.6	178.2	173.4
Lead, LME settlement price [1]	166.8	310.2	299.8	323.2	351.4
Zinc, producers' price [1]	85.5	107.3	105.5	107.4	109.4
Zinc, LME settlement price [1]	93.6	116.1	112.9	112.8	106.6
Tin ingot, min. 99.75% LME settlement price [1]	218.1	238.9	236.4	241.4	246.4
Magnesium [1]	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7
Bismuth [1]	77.9	70.4	68.8	69.6	68.1
Petroleum and petroleum products					
Crude oil [2]	144.9	136.9 p	137.5 p	151.4	151.4
Chemical elements and compounds					
Mercury, min: 99.99%, cif Europe [1]	116.8	203.4	217.2	252.3	282.8

[1] Source of information: trade publications. [2] Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry. p Provisional. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revision.

Table 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices [1]

1975 = 100

	Primary commodities: Total $	£	Purchasers' currencies	Agricultural non-food $	£	Purchasers' currencies	Non-ferrous metals $	£	Purchasers' currencies	Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals [2] $	£	Purchasers' currencies
1974 1st qtr	103	108	82	126	133	101	138	145	110	107	113	86
2nd	102	102	77	121	121	92	160	160	122	110	110	83
3rd	104	106	80	119	121	92	120	122	93	106	108	82
4th	106	110	91	112	116	96	105	108	90	106	109	91
1975 1st qtr	102	102	85	103	103	86	104	104	87	102	102	85
2nd	98	101	82	100	103	84	102	105	85	99	102	83
3rd	98	111	87	100	113	89	99	112	88	98	111	87
4th	102	120	92	97	114	87	96	113	86	101	119	91
1976 1st qtr	103	124	94	101	121	92	100	120	91	103	124	94
2nd	105	140	98	107	142	100	111	148	103	106	141	99
3rd	106	144	98	110	149	102	117	159	109	107	145	99
4th	108	157	99	121	176	111	108	157	99	108	157	99
1977 1st qtr	117	164	107	126	176	115	120	168	110	117	164	107
2nd	120	168	108	133	186	120	117	163	105	120	168	108
3rd	116	160	103	118	163	105	114	158	102	116	160	103
4th	116	153	100	117	155	101	117	155	101	116	153	100
1978 1st qtr	118	147	98	122	152	101	119	148	98	118	147	98
2nd	118	154	96	129	169	105	120	157	98	118	154	96
3rd	119	148	92	134	166	104	129	160	100	120	149	93
4th	122	148	91	141	171	106	138	167	103	124	150	93
1979 1st qtr *(3)*	*127*	*151*	*95*	*149*	*171*	*112*	*155*	*185*	*116*	*131*	*156*	*98*
2nd qtr *(4)*	*130*	*156*	*97*	*152*	*173*	*114*	*163*	*194*	*122*	*131*	*154*	*98*

[1] Published by the UN in terms of US Dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of puchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates. [2] This combined index is not published as such by the UN. [3] Provisional. [4] Projections by Department of Industry.

Output and employment in the construction industry: first quarter

Output

According to provisional statistics issued by the Department of Environment, output by the construction industry in Great Britain in the first quarter of 1979 was down 7 per cent on the fourth quarter of 1978 and down 3 per cent on the first quarter of 1978: these figures are based on the value of construction work (including repair and maintenance) at constant (1975) prices, adjusted to exclude normal seasonal variations.

New work output in the public housing sector during the first quarter of 1979 was down 15 per cent on the fourth quarter and 20 per cent on the first quarter of 1978. New private housing output in the first quarter of 1979 was 16 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 10 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1978.

New construction in the public non-housing sector in the first quarter of 1979 was down 11 per cent on both the fourth and first quarters of 1978..

New private industrial output in the first quarter was 1 per cent lower than in the fourth quarter, but 12 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1978. New private commercial output, making similar comparisons, was up 1 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

Repair and maintenance work in the housing sector (including improvement output) in the first quarter of 1979 was down 2 per cent on the fourth quarter, but up 4 per cent on the first quarter of 1978. Repair and maintenance in the public non-housing sector was down 3 per cent on the previous quarter and 1 per cent on a year earlier. In the private non-housing sector output in the first quarter of 1979 was down 9 per cent on the previous quarter, but up 6 per cent on the first quarter of 1978.

The value, in current prices, of all construction work carried out in the first quarter of 1979 was £3,926 million.

Employment

The provisional estimate (seasonally adjusted) of the index of employees in employment in April 1979 showed a marginal increase on January 1979 and a 1 per cent increase since April 1978.

Indices of construction output

Great Britain. Seasonally adjusted 1975 = 100

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1977			1978				1979
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 p
New housing	100.0	108.6	100.8	104.5	99.2	102.6	103.7	101.7	107.0	106.6	102.9	87.0
For public sector	100.0	110.6	100.6	94.6	99.4	101.9	100.8	95.5	97.3	95.2	90.5	76.7
For private sector	100.0	106.6	100.9	114.1	99.0	103.2	106.5	107.6	116.3	117.6	114.8	96.9
Other new work	100.0	95.4	96.6	100.1	95.3	95.1	99.9	94.8	104.2	102.7	98.7	93.9
For public sector	100.0	99.1	94.6	91.4	93.9	91.8	96.7	89.5	94.9	92.0	89.0	79.3
For private sector	100.0	91.6	98.7	109.0	96.8	98.5	103.1	100.2	113.7	113.5	108.7	108.7
For private industrial	100.0	95.4	110.4	119.4	105.6	114.2	114.9	107.0	125.0	125.3	120.4	119.4
For private commercial	100.0	88.0	88.0	99.5	88.8	84.3	92.5	94.0	103.3	102.8	98.0	99.0
Total new work	100.0	100.4	98.2	101.8	96.8	97.9	101.3	97.4	105.3	104.2	100.3	91.3
Repair and maintenance	100.0	94.2	97.8	113.2	95.9	100.6	100.3	109.5	112.7	113.6	116.9	112.4
Housing	100.0	92.3	96.2	111.5	93.9	99.2	100.1	109.2	110.7	110.3	115.6	113.1
Public other work	100.0	94.7	95.4	106.8	94.7	97.1	94.7	104.6	107.1	107.8	107.9	104.1
Private other work	100.0	99.4	108.3	133.1	105.0	113.2	113.8	121.6	131.7	137.4	141.7	129.4
Total	100.0	98.5	98.1	105.2	98.5	98.7	101.0	101.0	107.5	107.0	105.2	97.6

p Provisional.

Orders for new construction: March and April

According to provisional statistics obtained by the Department of the Environment, new orders for construction work in Great Britain, received by contractors in the last three months, February to April 1978, were 7 per cent higher than in the previous three months, November 1978 to January 1979, but 4 per cent lower than in February to April 1978. These figures are based on orders at constant (1975) prices adjusted to exclude normal seasonal variations.

New orders in the public housing sector in February to April were up 3 per cent on the previous three months, but down 18 per cent on February to April 1978. For the same periods of comparison, private housing orders were down 12 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively.

Public works orders received by contractors in February to April were up 29 per cent on November to January and 19 per cent on February to April 1978. Orders for private industrial work were up 9 per cent on the previous three months, but down 5 per cent on the corresponding period a year earlier, while, for the same periods of comparison, private commercial orders were down 5 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively.

In current prices, the total value of orders in March and April was £853 million and £859 million, respectively.

Value of new orders obtained by contractors

Great Britain

1975 = 100

	New housing [1]			Other new work					
					Private sector				
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Industrial	Commercial	Total	Total	Total new work
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976	93.7	112.1	101.9	103.7	116.5	113.8	115.1	108.1	105.5
1977	67.6	102.6	83.1	85.4	140.0	122.1	130.5	102.9	94.7
1978	64.2	115.1	86.8	84.4	152.7	150.7	151.6	110.4	100.7
1977									
4th qtr	70.6	114.7	90.1	86.8	142.1	125.6	133.3	104.8	98.7
1978									
1st qtr	65.6	109.2	84.9	83.2	160.0	167.4	164.0	114.5	102.3
2nd qtr	70.3	113.8	89.6	78.0	156.6	147.0	151.5	106.4	99.5
3rd qtr	65.3	124.4	91.5	88.1	156.5	145.9	150.9	112.4	103.8
4th qtr	55.6	122.1	85.1	88.2	136.3	142.5	139.6	108.1	98.6
1979									
1st qtr p	49.9	81.6	64.0	89.5	149.4	152.7	151.2	113.4	93.0
1978									
January	69.3	108.5	86.7	75.6	175.2	170.9	172.9	113.3	102.3
February	64.5	112.3	85.7	107.1	153.3	136.0	144.1	121.4	106.6
March	63.1	112.8	85.1	67.0	152.2	195.4	175.2	108.9	99.1
April	67.6	105.8	84.5	73.4	158.6	142.3	149.9	103.0	95.4
May	80.4	109.0	93.1	85.2	164.2	146.0	154.5	112.0	104.2
June	62.9	117.4	87.1	75.4	149.3	152.8	151.1	104.7	97.4
July	58.6	120.6	86.1	83.2	131.7	129.8	130.7	101.6	95.2
August	71.2	129.0	96.9	91.4	177.7	150.6	163.3	119.2	110.0
September	66.1	124.8	92.1	89.6	160.7	157.4	158.9	116.5	106.4
October	56.0	121.5	85.0	107.4	159.1	131.2	144.2	121.7	106.6
November	61.6	119.2	87.1	66.5	108.2	163.2	137.5	94.0	91.1
December	49.2	100.4	71.9	90.8	142.2	132.9	137.3	108.8	93.6
1979									
January	44.4	69.5	55.5	71.1	153.0	157.4	155.3	103.7	83.8
February	54.1	84.0	67.4	113.3	152.3	169.4	161.4	131.9	105.3
March p	51.3	91.2	69.0	84.3	143.0	131.4	136.8	104.6	89.9
April p	54.2	79.0	65.2	97.5	144.7	128.9	136.3	112.5	93.0

[1] Excludes orders for home improvement work. p Provisional.

Moneylenders Acts 1900 to 1927

Orders of exemption

The following companies held orders of exemption at 30 June 1979 issued under section 6(e) of the Moneylenders Act 1900

A. Booth (Estates) Ltd
Agricultural Supplies (Cambridge) Ltd
Airedale Investment Ltd
Alex Lawrie Factors Ltd
Anglo-French Finance Company Ltd
ANZ Overseas Finance Ltd
Artgate Ltd
Ashbrae Finance (UK) Ltd
Associates Capital Corporation Ltd
Austin Morris Group Facilities Ltd

B. A. Finance Ltd
Banca Commerciale Italiana Ltd
Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd
Beamtenheimstattenwerk Gemeinnutzige Bausparkasse Fur Den Offentlichen Dienst Gessellschaft Mit Beschranker Haftung
Book Trade Improvement Ltd
British Maritime Trust Ltd
British Rheumatism and Arthritis Association
B. S. G. Finance Ltd
Bucks Land and Building Co Ltd
Builders and General Mortgage Co Ltd, (The)
B. W. Trade Facilities Ltd

Cameron Fund Ltd, (The)
Canadian Ashland Finance (UK) Ltd
Capital Development Co Ltd
CDFC (Ceylon) Ltd
CDFC International Ltd
CDFC (Malaysia) Ltd
Chrysler Wholesale Ltd
CIN Industrial Finance Ltd
Circle and Piotrkow Provident and Investment Society Ltd
City and Colonial Trust Ltd
Claymore Field (Finance) Ltd
Commerce International Trust Ltd
Commonwealth Development Finance Co Ltd
Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas

Deutsche Bank (UK) Finance Ltd
Development Finance International Ltd
D. F. J. Charles Ltd
Diaome Ltd
Dominion Charter Merchant Trust Ltd
Dorset, Somerset and Wilts Investment Society Ltd
Dreghorn Holdings Ltd
Dunlop Investments Ltd
Dunlop Securities Ltd

EBS Investments Ltd
English Association Investment Trading Co Ltd, (The)
Equipment Credit Ltd

Fairclife Finance Co Ltd, (The)
Fenlock Investments
Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd
Finfur Ltd
First Maryland Finance Ltd
First National Housing Trust Ltd
Ford Financial Trust Ltd
Ford Motor Credit Co Ltd
F. W. Developments Ltd

GEC Investments Ltd
Gee and Watson (Welfare and Benevolent) Ltd
General Reversionary and Investment Co Ltd
Grand Metropolitan (Finance) Ltd

Henderson Administration Ltd
Heritable Securities and Mortgage Investment Association Ltd, (The)
Hoeschst Finance Ltd
Home and Country Properties Ltd

Independent Factors Ltd
Indochine Finance (UK) Ltd
Insurance Export Finance Co Ltd
I. S. Blomfield Ltd
Ivor Hill (Investments) Ltd

John Laing Construction (Finance) Ltd
J. P. Morgan Interfunding Corporation
J. T. Group Ltd

Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Co Ltd
Langersal Ltd
Langham Life Finance Ltd
Law Reversionary Interest Society Ltd, (The)
Leadenhall Commodities Ltd
Liverpool Reversionary Co Ltd, (The)
L. L. and E. Finance (GB) Ltd (in liquidation)
London Mercantile Finance Ltd
London Mercantile Guarantee Ltd
Lyle Finance International Ltd

Mall Trust Corporation Ltd
Manufacturers Hanover Export Finance Ltd
Master Bakers and Confectioners Finance Co Ltd
Merban Ltd
Mercantile Wholesale (Vauxhall) Ltd
Methodist Chapel Aid Association Ltd
Midland Industries (Finance) Ltd
MIT Securities Ltd

National and Commercial Development Capital Ltd
National Film Finance Consortium Ltd
NCNB (Export Finance) Ltd
New York London Finance Co Ltd

Ogden Street Estates Ltd
Ordinto Investments Ltd

Pan American Employees Mutual Association Ltd
Paribas Finance Ltd
Phoenix Redcliffe Ltd
Piper Finance Ltd
Pleasure Heating Finance and Developments Ltd
Property Investment and Finance (Developments) Ltd

Queen Street Trust Ltd

Raleigh Industries (Gradual Payments) Ltd
Raymond Finance Ltd
Rediffusion Finance Ltd
Renault Acceptance Ltd
Rio Tinto Finance and Exploration Ltd
RMC Finance Ltd
Robert Fleming and Co Ltd
Robert Stanton Ltd
Roitex Ltd
RTZ Finance Ltd

St Paul's Guarantee Corporation Ltd
Sale Tilney (Finance) Ltd
Scottish and European Finance Ltd
Selap Ltd
Selection Trust Ltd
Ship Mortgage Finance Co Ltd
South Birmingham Savings Society Ltd
Southsea Mortgage and Investment Co Ltd
Standard Guarantee Ltd
Suffolk Mercantile Trust Ltd
Swiss Bank Corporation (International) Ltd

Thomson North Sea Finance Co Ltd
TKM Credit Corporation Ltd
TKM Factors Ltd
Toronto Dominion Bank Investment (UK) Ltd
Treesford Securities Ltd
TSB Trustcard Ltd
TWA United Kingdom Credit Union Employees Ltd

UDT International Finance Ltd
UKF Fertilisers Ltd
Unigate Credit Ltd

Wates Ltd
Wessex Finance Corporation Ltd
Westminster House and Land Investment Co Ltd
Whitehall Securities Corporation Ltd
Wholesale Vehicle Finance Ltd
Wilkinson Finance Ltd

Yorkshire Bank Finance Ltd

Bona fide bankers

The following persons held certificates, valid at 30 June 1979 under section 123 of the Companies Act 1967, to the effect that they had satisfied the Department of Trade that they could properly be treated for the purposes of the Moneylenders Acts 1900 to 1927 as being persons bona fide carrying on the business of banking.

African Continental Bank Ltd
Allied Arab Bank Ltd
Allied Bank International
Amex Bank Ltd
Anglo-Continental Trust Ltd (in liquidation)
Anglo-Eastern Bank Ltd

Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo SA
Bank Fur Gemeinwirtschaft AG
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank Julius Baer International Ltd
Bank of Europe Ltd
Bank of New Providence Ltd
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd
Bank of Tokyo Trust Co, (The)
Banque Francaise de Credit International Ltd
Barclays Bank Trust Co Ltd
Barnett, Christie Ltd (in liquidation)
Beverley Acceptances Ltd
Boston Trust and Savings Ltd
Bowmaker Ltd
Bremar Holdings Ltd
British Linen Bank Ltd
Brook Securities and Co Ltd
Burlington Investments Ltd
Burston Finance Ltd (in liquidation)

Cannon Street Acceptances Ltd (in liquidation)
C. E. Coates and Co Ltd
Cedar Holdings Ltd
Central Trustee Savings Bank Ltd
Chancery Trust Ltd
Chase Manhattan Ltd
Citibank Trust Ltd
Citicorp International Bank Ltd
Cleveland Guaranty Ltd
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd
Commercial Bank of Malawi Ltd
Commercial Bank of Wales Ltd
Commercial Credit Services Ltd
Commercial Savings Bank of Australia
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Concorde Trust Ltd
Consolidated Credits and Discounts Ltd
Co-operative Commercial Bank Ltd
Corinthian Securities Ltd
Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd
Credito Italiano SpA
Cripps Warburg Ltd

David Samuel Trust Ltd (in liquidation)
Dawnay Day and Co Ltd
Drayton Corporation Ltd
Duboff Brothers Ltd
Dunbar and Co Ltd

Eagil Trust Co Ltd
Edward Manson and Co Ltd
E. S. Schwab and Co Ltd
European Brazilian Bank Ltd

First Chicago Ltd
First International Bancshares Ltd
First National Bank in Dallas
First National Finance Corporation Ltd
First National Securities Ltd

Goode Durrant Trust Ltd
Gray Dawes and Co Ltd
Gresham Trust Ltd
Greyhound Guaranty Ltd
Grindlays Bank (Scotland) Ltd
G. T. Whyte and Co Ltd (in liquidation)

Havana International Bank Ltd
Henry Ansbacher and Co Ltd
Heritable and General Investment Bank Ltd
HFC Trust Ltd
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd
Hume Corporation Ltd

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd, (The)
Industrial Bank of Scotland Ltd
Investitions-Und Handels-Bank AG
Ionian Securities Ltd
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd
Italian International Bank Ltd

Jacobs Kroll and Co Ltd (in liquidation)
Japan International Bank Ltd
Julian S. Hodge and Co Ltd

Knowsley and Co Ltd

Lloyds Associated Banking Co Ltd
Lloyds and Scottish Trust Ltd
Lombard North Central Ltd
London and County Securities Ltd (in liquidation)
London Capital Securities Ltd
London Mercantile Corporation Ltd

Medens Trust Ltd
Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd
Mitsubishi Bank Ltd, (The)

N. H. Woolley and Co Ltd
Nordic Bank Ltd
North Carolina National Bank
Northern Commercial Trust Ltd
Northern Trust Co, (The),
Norwich General Trust Ltd

P. S. Refson and Co Ltd
People's Bank Ltd, (The)
Philipp Brothers and Joseph Ltd

R. Raphael and Sons Ltd
Red Dragon Securities Ltd
Republic National Bank of Dallas
Republic National Bank of New York
Robert Fraser and Partners Ltd
Royal Bank of Canada (London) Ltd
Royal Trust Company of Canada, (The)

St Margarets Finance Ltd
Scandic Credit and Commerce Ltd
Schlesinger Ltd
Security Trust Company Ltd
Societe Generale (France) Bank Ltd
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Ltd
Sterling Credit Ltd
Sterling Industrial Securities Ltd

Trade Development Bank
Trucanda Trusts Ltd
Twentieth Century Banking Corporation Ltd

United Dominions Trust Ltd
United International Bank Ltd

Vavasseur Trust Co Ltd, (The)
Vernons Trust Corporation

Wallace Brothers Bank Ltd
Wells Fargo Ltd
Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co Ltd
Williams, Glyn and Co
Wintrust Securities Ltd

Zambia National Commercial Bank Ltd

Protection of Depositors Act 1963

Banking and discount companies

The following companies are recognised by the Secretary of State for Trade as banking or discount companies for the purposes of the Protection of Depositors Act 1963 (as amended) as at 30 June 1979. Companies marked with an asterisk are also recognised as banking or discount companies for the purposes of schedule 8 to the Companies Act 1948 (as amended).

*Alexanders Discount Co Ltd
Algemene Bank Nederland NV
*Allen, Harvey and Ross Ltd
Allied Bank International
Allied Irish Banks Ltd
*American Express International Banking Corporation
Amex Bank Ltd
*Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd
*A. P. Bank Ltd
Arab Bank Ltd
*Arbuthnot Latham and Co Ltd
*Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd

Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro SpA
Banco Central SA
*Banco de Bilbao
*Banco de Santander
Banco di Roma
Banco do Brasil SA
*Banco Espanol en Londres SA
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Ltd
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank Julius Baer International Ltd
*Bank Leumi (UK) Ltd
Bank Melli Iran
*Bank of Adelaide, (The)
Bank of America International Ltd
*Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association
Bank of Barnda
*Bank of Cyprus (London) Ltd
*Bank of India
Bank of Ireland
*Bank of London and South-America Ltd
*Bank of Montreal
*Bank of New South Wales
*Bank of New Zealand
*Bank of Nova Scotia, (The)
Bank of Scotland
Bank of Tokyo and Detroit (International) Ltd
*Bank of Tokyo Ltd, (The)
*Bankers Trust Co
*Banque Belge Ltd
*Banque Belgo-Zairoise SA
*Banque de L'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, SA
*Banque Nationale de Paris Ltd
*Barclays Bank International Ltd
Barclays Bank Ltd
Barclays Merchant Bank Ltd
*Baring Brothers and Co Ltd
*British Bank of the Middle East, (The)
British Linen Bank Ltd
*Brown Shipley and Co Ltd

*Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
*Cater Ryder and Co Ltd
Central Bank of India

Entries in these lists are in alphabetical order according to the first initial letter of the title.

Register of restrictive trading agreements (Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976)

*Charterhouse, Japhet Ltd
*Chase Manhattan Bank NA, (The)
Chemical Bank
Chemical Bank International Ltd
*C. Hoare and Co
*Citibank NA
City National Bank of Detroit
*Clive Discount Co Ltd
Clydesdale Bank Ltd
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd
*Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd, (The)
*Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd, (The)
*Commercial Bank of the Near East Ltd, (The)
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago
Co-operative Bank Ltd
County Bank Ltd
Coutts and Co
Coutts Finance Co
*Credit Industriel et Commercial
*Credit Lyonnais
Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd
Credito Italiano SpA
Crocker National Bank

Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd
Daiwa Bank Ltd, (The)
Detroit Bank and Trust Co, (The)
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Dow Banking Corporation

European Banking Co Ltd
European Brazilian Bank Ltd

*First National Bank of Boston
*First National Bank of Chicago, (The)
First Pennsylvania Bank NA
First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee
Forward Trust Ltd
Fuji Bank Ltd, (The)

*Gerrard and National Discount Co Ltd
*Gillett Brothers Discount Co Ltd
Girard Bank
Gray Dawes and Co Ltd
*Grindlay Brandts Ltd
*Grindlays Bank Ltd
*Guinness Mahon and Co Ltd

*Habib Bank Ltd
*Hambros Bank Ltd
Harris Trust and Savings Bank
*Hill, Samuel and Co Ltd
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd
*Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, (The)

International Commercial Bank Ltd
*International Westminster Bank Ltd
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd
Irving Trust Co
Italian International Bank Ltd

Japan International Bank Ltd
*Jessel, Toynbee and Co Ltd
*J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co Ltd
Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd
Julian S. Hodge and Co Ltd

*Keyser Ullmann Ltd
*King and Shaxson Ltd
*Kleinwort Benson Ltd

*Lazard Brothers and Co Ltd
*Leopold Joseph and Sons Ltd
*Lewis's Bank Ltd
Lloyds Associated Banking Co Ltd
*Lloyds Bank International (France) Ltd
*Lloyds Bank International Ltd
Lloyds Bank Ltd
Lombard North Central Ltd
London and Continental Bankers Ltd

*Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co
Marine Midland Bank
*Mellon Bank NA
*Mercantile Bank Ltd
Mercantile Credit Co Ltd
Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd
*Midland and International Banks Ltd
Midland Bank Ltd
Mitsubishi Bank Ltd
Mitsui Bank Ltd
*Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd
*Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
*Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd

*National Bank of Australasia Ltd, (The)
National Bank of Detroit
*National Bank of Greece SA
*National Bank of New Zealand Ltd, (The)
*National Commercial and Glyns Ltd
National Westminster Bank Ltd
*Nedbank Ltd
*N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd
Nordic Bank Ltd
Northern Trust Company of Chicago

Orion Bank Ltd
*Ottoman Bank

*Rea Brothers Ltd
Republic National Bank of Dallas
*Royal Bank of Canada, (The)
Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd, (The)

Saitama Bank Ltd, (The)
*Samuel Montagu and Co Ltd
Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd
*Sanwa Bank Ltd, (The)
Scandinavian Bank Ltd
*Seccombe Marshall and Campion Ltd
Security Pacific National Bank
*S. G. Warburg and Co Ltd
*Singer and Friedlander Ltd
*Slater, Walker Ltd
*Smith, St Aubyn and Co Ltd
*Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France SA
*Standard Chartered Bank Ltd, (The)
Standard Chartered Merchant Bank Ltd
*State Bank of India
Sumitomo Bank Ltd, (The)
*Swiss Bank Corporation

Tokai Bank Ltd, (The)
*Toronto-Dominion Bank, (The)

UBAF Bank Ltd
*Union Bank of Switzerland
*Union Discount Company of London Ltd, (The)
*United Bank Ltd
United Dominions Trust Ltd
United International Bank Ltd

Wells Fargo Ltd
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Williams, Glyn and Co
Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd

*Yorkshire Bank Ltd

Additions and amendments to the register

Additions to the register and amendments made to the alphabetical index to the register during the quarter ended 30 June 1979 are given below in lists I and II respectively. An explanation of the modified form in which these are now being presented, and of the symbols used in the index, was published in *Trade and Industry*, 7 January 1977, pages 8 and 9.

Agreements referred to the restrictive practices court

A list of all agreements in respect of which notices of reference (constituting formal commencement of proceedings before the restrictive practices court) had been issued, except those which had already been dealt with by the court, was published on 10 April 1959 in the *Board of Trade Journal*, page 859. Subsequent additions have been published at approximately quarterly intervals; there have been no additions to the list in the quarter ended 30 June 1979.

Agreements not to be referred to the restrictive practices court

The Secretary of State for Trade may, on the representation of the Director General of Fair Trading, give directions under section 21(2) of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976, discharging him from the duty of referring agreements to the restrictive practices court. These agreements are indicated in the index to the register by the symbol 'B' and any additions during the period can readily be identified from the last column in list II.

'D' and 'F' agreements

Similarly, additions during the period to lists of agreements determined or varied to like effect can be readily identified from the symbol 'D' or 'F' respectively, together with the month and year concerned, given in the last column of lists I and II. This is explained more fully on page 9 of *Trade and Industry*, 7 January 1977.

Inspection of the register

The register may be inspected between 10.00 and 16.30 hours on any weekday except Saturday and certain holidays at any of the following addresses:

Office of Fair Trading (Public Search Room), Room 517, Chancery House, 53 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1SP.
9 Hope Street, Edinburgh EH2 4EL.
Department of Commerce,[1] 176 Newtownbreda Road, Belfast BT1 4JX.

The fee for inspecting the register is £1.00 per day, but if fewer than five agreements are inspected, the fee is 20p for each agreement.

Indices to the register, including ones in which commodities and services are grouped by classes, may be inspected at these addresses free of charge. There is also a card index available for inspection, listing the parties to 'service' agreements in alphabetical order.

[1] Only Northern Ireland agreements can be inspected on demand at this address but other agreements will be obtained or inquiries if required after inspecting the indices.

List I Additions to the register

Registered no. of agreement	Commodity or service	Area if local	See first paragraph on symbols
S/290	Advertising		
4780	Aggregates and fill materials	County Durham, Tyne and Wear, Cleveland	D/77
4778	Air compressors, industrial		
S/829	Arbitration services	Scotland	
4781	Asphalt, hot rolled	South Lincs	
S/86	Building societies mortgage indemnities		
4799	Chippings, surface dressings	Scotland	
4219	Concrete, ready mixed	Reading, Henley	D5/77
4669	Concrete, ready mixed	Watford and surrounding district	D5/77
4670	Concrete, ready mixed	Rickmansworth and surrounding district	D5/77
4784	Concrete, ready mixed	Edinburgh	D4/76
4785	Concrete, ready mixed	Lanarks	D4/76
4786	Concrete, ready mixed	Greenock	D4/76
4787	Concrete, ready mixed	Glasgow	D4/76
4788	Concrete, ready mixed	Lothian, Central and Strathclyde regions of Scotland	D6/77
4789	Concrete, ready mixed	Stockton-on-Tees	D9/77
4790	Concrete, ready mixed	Durham	D9/77
4792	Concrete, ready mixed	Hartlepool	D9/77
4793	Concrete, ready mixed	Middlesbrough	D9/77
4355	Consumer goods		
S/491	Contract services		
S/709	Contract services	Bournemouth, Poole	
S/706	Contract services	Norwich, Great Yarmouth, Kings Lynn	
S/707	Contract services	Watford	
S/708	Contract services	Dundee, Glenrothes	
S/714	Contract services	Norwich, Great Yarmouth, Kings Lynn	
S/715	Contract services	Bournemouth, Poole	
S/716	Contract services	Watford	
S/717	Contract services	Dundee, Glenrothes	
S/720	Contract services	Bradford, Wakefield, Huddersfield	
S/721	Contract services	East Sussex	
S/722	Contract services	Hull, South Humberside	
S/726	Contract services	Hull, South Humberside	
S/727	Contract services	East Sussex	
S/728	Contract services	Bradford Wakefield Huddersfield	
S/734	Contract services	North East Scotland (Grampian region)	

'T & I' index

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842 or 01-215 5879.

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Registered no. of agreement	Commodity or service	Area if local	See first paragraph on symbols
S/735	Contract services	North East Scotland (Grampian region)	
S/779	Contract services	Ipswich, Colchester, Southend	
S/780	Contract services	Ipswich, Colchester, Southend	
S/817	Contract services	Coventry, Bedworth, Nuneaton	D4/79
S/819	Contract services	Coventry, Bedworth, Nuneaton	D4/79
S/821	Contract services	Stoke-on-Trent	
S/822	Contract services	Stoke-on-Trent	
S/823	Contract services	Devon, Cornwall, Somerset and part of Dorset	
S/824	Contract services	Cornwall, Devon, Somerset and part of Dorset	
S/831	Contract services	Bedford	
S/832	Contract services	Bedford	
S/833	Contract services	Bedford	
4782	Delugrip	Midlands, SE England	
S/710	Employment agency	Dundee, Glenrothes	
S/711	Employment Agency	Watford	
S/712	Employment Agency	Bournemouth, Poole	
S/713	Employment Agency	Norwich, Great Yarmouth, Kings Lynn	
S/723	Employment Agency	Hull, South Humberside	
S/724	Employment Agency	East Sussex	
S/725	Employment Agency	Bradford, Wakefield, Huddersfield	
S/736	Employment Agency	North East Scotland (Grampian region)	
S/778	Employment Agency	Ipswich, Colchester, Southend	
S/818	Employment Agency	Coventry, Bedworth, Nuneaton	D4/79
S/820	Employment Agency	Stoke-on-Trent	
S/825	Employment Agency	Cornwall, Devon, Somerset and part of Dorset	
S/613	Estate agents	Isle of Wight	
4774	Gravel	Herts, North London	
4775	Gravel	Greater West London	
4798	Gravel, dredged	Glamorgan, Dyfed	
4780	Limestone roadstone	County Durham, Tyne and Wear, Cleveland	D/77
4796	Limestone, coated	Wiltshire	D6/77
S/353	Loss adjusting		
4777	Machinery, construction materials plant		
4756	Manhole components		D4/78
S/141	Nautical instruments servicing		
S/186	Optical dispensing services		
S/350	Optical dispensing services		
S/550	Optical dispensing services		
S/578	Publishing		F3/77
4545	Printing		
S/805	Printing, colour separation		
4768	Reader – printer machines		D2/79
S/811	Reconditioning, turbo chargers		
4781	Roadstone materials, coated	South Lincs	
4799	Roadstone, coated	Scotland	
S/793	Rustproofing of vehicles	Lanarkshire	
S/794	Rustproofing of vehicles	Lincoln	
S/813	Rustproofing of vehicles	Crawley	
S/806	Rustproofing of vehicles	Edinburgh	
4770	Sand		
4774	Sand	Herts, North London	
4775	Sand	Greater West London	
4797	Sand, dredged	Glamorgan	
4798	Sand, dredged	Glamorgan, Dyfed	
S/232	Ship repairs		
4780	Slag, dry	County Durham, Tyne and Wear, Cleveland	D/77
4747	Sodium hydrosulphate		
4779	Strowger equipment		
4763	Turbo chargers		
S/511	Wills, preparation of		D10/78

List II Amendments to the index

Registered no. of agreement	Register index entry	Area if local	Amendment
S/67	Advertising		Add B6/79
S/202	Advertising		Add B6/79
3822	Aluminium windows and associated products		Add F4/79
3807	Ceramic sanitary ware		Add B6/79
3841	Chickens, live	Lancs	Add E6/77
3842	Chickens, live		Add E3/78
3848	Chickens, live		Add E3/78
3859	Chickens, live		Add E5/78
4067	Concrete gravity structures		Add B5/79
4039	Diazo copying material		Add C2/79
4040	Diazo copying material		Add C2/79
4041	Diazo copying material		Add C2/79
4042	Diazo copying material		Add C2/79
4044	Diazo copying material		Add C2/79
4048	Diazo copying material		Add C2/79
4050	Diazo copying material		Add C2/79
4051	Diazo copying material		Add C2/79
4077	Diazo copying machines		Add C2/79
4078	Drafting film		Add C2/79
4080	Drafting film		Add C2/79
4084	Drawing office equipment		Add C2/79
4615	Fire extinguishers, listing and labelling scheme		Add B5/79
4686	Gravel	Witney, Banbury, Aylesbury, Oxford, Thame, High Wycombe, Wantage, Farringdon	Add D/77
S/39	Holiday camps		Add B6/79
4579	Limestone agrregate, dry	Avon	Add D6/77
4582	Limestone aggregate, dry	Avon	Add D6/77
S/731	Listing and labelling scheme, fire extinguishers		Add B5/79
S/46	Market research		Add B6/79
S/641	News service		Add D7/78
S/642	News service		Add D7/78
3643	Orchestral materials		Add E12/77
3783	Paper, pressure sensitive		Add D7/78
3867	Plastic coating processes		Add D9/75
4086	Reprographic chemicals		Add C2/79
4686	Sand	Witney, Banbury, Aylesbury, Oxford, Thame, High Wycombe, Wantage, Farringdon	Add D/77
S/591	Waste disposal		Add B5/79
4362	Weighing machine electronic parts		Add D4/79

Central government transactions

It is provisionally estimated that the central government borrowing requirement for the three months April to June 1979 was £3,868 million compared with £2,659 million in the same period in 1978. For the month of June 1979 the estimate is £1,037 million compared with £498 million in June 1978. The estimate for May 1979 has been revised to £1,497 million.

Cinema admissions and takings in April

During April, counted as a four-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.45 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £2.52 million. The comparable figures for April 1978 were 2.64 and £2.48 million.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 13 July 1979.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Give Us Tomorrow	BR/E 40120/14/7/84	94	13 July	Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd	Donwin Productions Ltd
Home Before Midnight	BR/E 40121/14/7/84	111	13 July	Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd	Peter Walker (Heritage) Ltd
The Real Thing	BR/E 40122/14/7/84	20	13 July	Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd	Global Films Ltd and Queensway Promotions Ltd
FOREIGN					
Greyeagle	F 40115	65	9 July	ITC Film Distributors Ltd	American International Pictures, California
The Mafu Cage	F 40116	108	12 July	Tedderwick Ltd	Clouds Productions Inc, California
Saladin	F 40117	182	12 July	Tedderwick Ltd	Asia Films, Cairo
Love At First Bite	F 40118	96	12 July	Barber Dann Films Ltd	Simon Film Productions Inc, California
Beyond The Poseidon Adventure	F 40119	114	13 July	Columbia-EMI-Warner Distributors Ltd	Warner Bros Inc, California

AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER
The registration number of the film 'The Humanoid', registered on 23 May, has been amended to EC 40039/26/5/84.

Index to statistics published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

(a) annually (m) monthly (q) quarterly Weekly statistics are not included

Aerospace cost indices (m) 6 Jul 79
Air transport trade by air (a) 25 Aug 78
Balance of payments current account (m) 29 Jun 79
summary (q) 30 Mar 79
overseas royalties 12 Aug 77
trends in invisibles 6 Apr 79
see also Overseas trade of the UK
Business names and limited partnerships (a) 23 Mar 79
Capital expenditure manufacturing, distributive and service industries (q) 6 Jul 79
provisional (q) 1 Jun 79
by regions 18 Feb 77
leasing, hiring and renting out (a) 29 Sep 78
see also Investment
Catering trades turnover (q) 25 May 79
Check trading (a) 18 May 79
Chemicals industry activity (q) page 148
Companies acquisitions and mergers (q) 11 May 79
analysis of accounts (q) 7 Jul 78
insolvencies (q) 4 May 79
liquidity (q) 8 Jun 79
new registrations: Gt. Britain (m) 2 Mar 79
N. Ireland (m) 1 Jun 79
rate of return on capital (a) 22 Sep 78
structure of company financing (a) 16 Feb 79
Construction industry housing report (m) 16 Mar 79
orders (m) page 163
output and employment (q) page 163
private enterprise housebuilding (m) 29 Jun 79
work overseas (a) 20 Oct 78
Consumers' expenditure (q) 4 May 79
Depositors, protection of, Act (q) 20 Apr 79
Earnings, wage rates (m) 29 Jun 79
Energy trends 15 Jun 79
Engineering industries electrical engineering (q) 20 Apr 79
instrument engineering (a) 6 Apr 79
production indices (m) 29 Jun 79
sales and orders (m) page 146
Film industry British Film Fund Agency returns (m) 6 Jul 79
British Film Fund distributions 29 Jun 79
cinema admissions and takings (m) page 167
annual inquiry (a) 25 Aug 78
exhibitors' quota returns (a) 4 May 79
overseas payments and earnings (a) 6 Jul 79
registrations of films (a) 23 Feb 79
Food consumption levels (twice a year) 29 Sep 78
household consumption (q) 23 Mar 79
Footwear industry deliveries and stocks (m) 29 Jun 79
Foreign trade industrial countries' economic indicators (m) 6 Jul 79
quarterly analysis (q) 1 Jun 79
see also Overseas trade of the UK
Furniture deliveries and orders (m) 13 Jul 79
Gross domestic product (q) 29 Jun 79
Health and safety 11 Aug 78
Hire purchase business (m) 6 Jul 79
Housing *see* Construction industry
Industrial production index numbers (m) page 151
Scotland (q) page 152
Wales (q) 11 May 79
Insurance companies authorisations and revocations (m) page 150
investment (q) 29 Jun 79
investments and assets (a) 10 Nov 78
Investment book values of overseas direct investment 23 Mar 79
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year) 8 Jun 79
10-year review (a) 27 Oct 78
investment and earnings overseas (a) 9 Jun 78
see also Capital expenditure, insurance companies, and pension funds
Land and building sales (a) 11 May 79
Made-up clothing orders and deliveries (m) 6 Jul 79
Man-made fibres deliveries (q) 2 Mar 79
production (m) 29 Jun 79
quarterly analysis (q) 2 Mar 79
Machine tools (m) 6 Jul 79
Moneylenders Acts (q) page 164
Motor industry car and commercial vehicle production (m) 29 Jun 79
provisional (m) 13 Jul 79
motor trade turnover (q) 8 Jun 79
Office development permits (q) 8 Jun 79
Official reserves (m) 13 Jul 79
Overseas trade of the UK analysis by end-use 15 Jun 79
analysis by industry (q) 6 Apr 79
analysis of trends (q) 8 Dec 78
direct exporters and credit terms (a) page 144
export prospects (q) 22 Jun 79
import penetration (q) 29 Jun 79
invoicing in foreign currencies: exports 8 Jun 79
imports 6 Jul 79
performance 1963-1978 (a) 16 Mar 79
see also Balance of payments
Pension funds investment (q) 29 Jun 79
investments and assets (a) 10 Nov 78
Price Commission index (m–final) 25 May 79
Regional development grants (q) 18 May 79
Research and development expenditure and employment 6 Apr 79
Restrictive trading agreements (q) page 165
Retail prices index (m) 22 Jun 79
Retail trades inquiry for 1977: final results page 137
sales (m) 6 Jul 79
provisional (m) page 142
stocks (m) 13 Jul 79
Royalties: overseas transactions (a) 8/22 Jun 79
Securities, particulars of dealers in 8 Jun 79
Selective financial assistance section 7 (m) 22 Jun 79
section 7 £10,000 or more (q) 15 Jun 79
section 8 (q) page 154
Shipping nationality of vessels in UK seaborne trade (a) 6 Jul 79
UK revenue (a) 13 Oct 78
Steel consumption and stocks (q) 20 Apr 79
provisional (q) 18 Aug 78
Stocks manufacturers' and distributors' (q) 6 Jul 79
provisional (q) 1 Jun 79
manufacturers' (m) page 147
retail (m) 13 Jul 79
Television overseas payments and earnings (a) 6 Jul 79
Textiles activity in the industry (q) 6 Jul 79
carpet sales (m) 22 Jun 79
cotton industry production (m) 29 Jun 79
hosiery production (m) 29 Jun 79
wholesale houses' sales and stocks (m) 29 Jun 79
wool output (m) 29 Jun 79
exports (q) 2 Mar 79
Tourism foreign arrivals (m) 13 Jul 79
overseas travel and tourism (a) 6 Apr 79
overseas travel and tourism (q) page 142
Unemployment (m) 6 Jul 79
Unit trusts, particulars of dealers in 18 May 79
Wholesale prices average prices of selected commodities (a) 27 Apr 79
index numbers (m) page 156
initial summary (m) 13 Jul 79

Organisational information

Commercial representation guide 18 May 79
CRE contact points Page 129
Departmental publications (m) 11 May 79
ECGD lines of credit page 79
ECGD local offices 6 Apr 79
EEC guide parts 1, 2 and 3 1 Dec, 24 Nov & 8 Dec 78
European public holiday guide (a) 8 Dec 78
Government statistics guide 5 Jan 79
Guide to departments 6 Jul 79
Guide to HM Customs and Excise 18 Aug 78
Guide to schemes of selective financial assistance 19 Jan 79
Index, Jan-Mar 15 Jun 79
OTAR contact points 15 Jun 79
Release dates of economic statistics (m) 29 Jun 79
Trade promotions guide (q) 20 Apr 79

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501	511	521	531	541	551	561	571	581	591	601	611	621	631	641	651	661	671	681	691
502	512	522	532	542	552	562	572	582	592	602	612	622	632	642	652	662	672	682	692
503	513	523	533	543	553	563	573	583	593	603	613	623	633	643	653	663	673	683	693
504	514	524	534	544	554	564	574	584	594	604	614	624	634	644	654	664	674	684	694
505	515	525	535	545	555	565	575	585	595	605	615	625	635	645	655	665	675	685	695
506	516	526	536	546	556	566	576	586	596	606	616	626	636	646	656	666	676	686	696
507	517	527	537	547	557	567	577	587	597	607	617	627	637	647	657	667	677	687	697
508	518	528	538	548	558	568	578	588	598	608	618	628	638	648	658	668	678	688	698
509	519	529	539	549	559	569	579	589	599	609	619	629	639	649	659	669	679	689	699
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